

NATIONAL D. A. R. GAINING RAPIDLY

Membership Increasing by More Than 1000 a Month—2043 Chapters

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is increasing at the rate of more than 1000 a month, it was announced at the meeting of the board which has just been held here. Also the organization is spreading into other lands. Mrs. Robert B. Mosley has just been appointed organizing agent of a D. A. R. Chapter in London, Eng. A chapter is being organized in India and chapters have been functioning in China and Cuba for some time. A comparatively new chapter, named for Benjamin Franklin, is active in France.

A radiogram was received by the board from Mrs. Benjamin Johnston, announcing a gathering of D. A. R. members on the S. S. Lancia, and there was reported a meeting of 60 Daughters on the Mediterranean at which many chapters of the United States were represented.

Spaniards' Service Recognized
The board of management authorized the registrar-general to accept applications offering services on the ancestral lines of General Gálvez and his soldiers of the Spanish forces of Louisiana, thus recognizing the material aid given them to General Washington in the war for American Independence. This will make possible the completion of several new chapters in the southern states and in Latin America, which are in the process of formation.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general, presented tentative plans for the new auditorium to be erected on the unoccupied part of the block owned by the national society. Further action on the plans will come before the thirty-fourth continental congress to be held here April 20-25.

Circulation of Magazine

The national board decided at this meeting to bring before its congress the advisability of amending the laws to provide for an increase of the initiation fee and annual dues. Under this proposed amendment the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine will automatically go to the entire membership of the na-

tional society, thus increasing the circulation to approximately 150,000 copies monthly.

This magazine has been published continuously since 1892, appearing originally as the American Monthly Magazine, and is recognized as an authority along historic and patriotic lines.

The organizing secretary-general, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, presented 20 new chapters for confirmation at the quarterly meeting, an unusually large number, bringing the total number of chapters up to 2043.

5000 TAX ADVISERS WILL AID CITIZENS

Revenue Bureau Offers Free Service Throughout Nation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Five thousand internal revenue agents and deputy collectors of internal revenue have been assigned to aid taxpayers every part of the country. The preparation of their income tax returns, the Internal Revenue Bureau has announced.

"These experts act primarily in an advisory capacity," it says. "Before seeking such assistance, taxpayers should study carefully the instructions on the forms. Questions which do not present a problem should be answered on the blanks by the taxpayer himself."

"If aid is required, it is furnished by the Government officers, who are empowered to administer the oath, receive the return and collect the tax if paid by money order or check. This service is without cost to the public. The filing period is from Jan. 1 to midnight of March 15, 1925. Heavy penalties are provided for failures or 'willful refusal' to file a return and pay at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due within the times prescribed."

PARK ROW TRAFFIC RESUMED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Reconstruction of the trolley tracks on the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge has been completed and service to Park Row throughout the 24 hours has been resumed on all the trolley lines operating on this bridge.

Since Dec. 26 no trolley service has been operating on the bridge. The work was completed between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

NATIONAL ENAMELING'S YEAR

Net income of the National Enameling & Stamping Company for 1924 fell to \$37,382 after interest and depreciation, from \$1,271,255 after Federal taxes in 1923.

ENGINEER TELLS OF THE SERVICE AMERICAN GIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

Likened to Army
Mr. Rhodes likened the relation of the general staff of the American company with the associated companies to that existing between the field officers of the United States Army and the general staff of the army. The former decides gun positions and what to fire at, while the latter decides as to types of guns and ammunition best-suited. The New England company, he said, possessed just as able engineers, but the general staff men were specialists.

Mr. Rhodes went into much detail as to the technical service rendered, in support of which testimony many exhibits of bulletins and other forms of interchangeable data, were introduced.

For all the various services performed under this contract the New England company paid the American company, during the year 1924, the sum of \$2,225,943.84, or about \$2.13 per telephone, said Mr. Rhodes. Of this sum he estimated that between 95 cents and a dollar per telephone represented what it would cost the New England company to own and maintain its own instruments, leaving the difference of \$1.13 to \$1.18 per telephone as representing the estimated value of the other service rendered under this contract.

DAUGHTERS OF COLBY FORM ORGANIZATION

Officers Are Elected at First Meeting of Society

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 16 (Special).—The Daughters of Colby, an organization of Colby students whose mothers are alumni of the college, has been formed along the lines of the Sons of Colby which has been in existence for some time.

The faculty alumnae conducted the first meeting of the new society at the home of Mrs. Ernest C. Martineau of Waterville. The society elected officers and Miss Doris W. Hardy of Waterville, was chosen president. Miss Florence A. Plaisted of Waterville was elected vice-president and Miss Clara K. Ford of Dorechester, Mass., is secretary-treasurer. A discussion concerning the activities of the year was held and it was proposed to have a joint banquet with the Sons of Colby society.

It was found that there are 26 Daughters, in college at the present time and they are Dorothy Austin, Helen C. Smith, Florence A. Plaisted, Lenora Hall, Phyllis Bowman, Clara A. Crosby, Harriet Fletcher, Marjorie Vigor, Doris Sanborn, Clara Hawthorn, Marion Rice, Doris W. Hardy, Muriel Terrell, Emma Tozier, Doris Tozier, Margery Pierce, Clara K. Ford, Dorothy Daggett, Ruth Tilton, Amy Dearborn, Lilla Mayo, Arrielle Chase, Marion P. Merriman, Helen Merrick, Esther Wood, Evelyn F. Ventres.

HEARINGS SCHEDULED ON B. & M. PETITION

The Public Utilities Commission has been notified by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the period from Feb. 25 to 28 has been assigned for hearings on the application of the Boston & Maine Railroad for approval of the abandonment of branch lines in Massachusetts.

The hearings will be held in the United States Court rooms in the Federal Building, with evening sessions if necessary. Only the application will be heard at that time. Later, hearings will be held for the protestants. Both commissions will take part in the hearings.

CHINESE MERCHANTS PAY BOSTON VISIT

Kwok Bew, Shanghai merchant, and four associates, are visiting Boston as guests of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau. Saturday they were entertained at luncheon at the Square and Compass Club by Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, director of the bureau.

Italian Senate Adopts the Electoral Bill

By Radio

Rome, Feb. 16
BY 214 against 58 votes, the Senate approved, on Saturday, the electoral bill which, having thus passed through all its stages, is converted into law, will shortly be published in the Official Gazette. The amendments suggested by the parliamentary commission have been rejected, as the Minister of Interior, Signor Federzoni, asked the Senate not to delay approval of the electoral bill.

Army reform will be the subject of a debate in the Upper House this week. Although the reform has been approved by the Cabinet, it is not yet known whether the Government will consider its rejection or any attempt for substantial modification as want of confidence. Many distinguished generals, among them Marshal Cadorna, will speak against the reform.

who conducted a sightseeing tour in the afternoon through Boston and Cambridge. In the evening, the visitors were guests of honor at a Chinese dinner in Brockton.

Kwok Bew heads a corporation of department stores that operate in Shanghai, Peking and Canton with branches in the United States. He comes to Boston after visiting many of the larger department stores in the United States.

BETTER HOMES WEEK PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special).—Springfield will be represented this year for the first time in the nation-wide observance of Better Homes Week, May 10 to 16. Mrs. Schuyler F. Herron, director of the Eastern States League, will be chairman of a committee to conduct the educational campaign fostered by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

COURT HOLDS EXTRA SESSION

In an effort to keep the court docket from accumulating too many cases, Walter P. Hall, chief justice of the Superior Court, at the request of Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, put into operation today an extra session of the court. This makes a total of six sessions sitting under the following judges: Edward T. Broadhurst, Elias B. Bishop, James H. Sisk, W. H. Whiting, Alfred E. Hayden, and Jeremiah J. Mahoney.

THEATER OWNERS WIN \$65,424

Damages of \$65,424 were awarded to the B. & A. Amusement Enterprises, Inc., against the city of Boston, by Judge P. P. Brown in the Suffolk Superior Court this morning. The suit followed action of the city in offering \$26,000 for damages to the old Palace Theater building in the widening of Court Street.

"BIG TEN" ALUMNI TO MEET

Formation of a "Big Ten" Association in Boston to comprise alumni of universities in the "Big Ten" athletic conference, was proposed at a meeting of the Michigan University Alumni Club of Boston, in the Hotel Westminster last week. To this end a "Big Ten" rally will be held some time in March.

AGRETTES "SMUGGLE"

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (Staff Correspondence).—More than 100 white heron agrettes, believed to have been smuggled into the United States from Mexico, were at the Federal Building here, held under instructions from L. H. Schwabe, collector of customs at Los Angeles, after they had been seized at a local hotel.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House since Jan. 1 were the following: Randolph S. Carroll, Portland, Ore.; F. T. Graham, Syracuse, N. Y.

FRANCE MUST BAR INFLATION, SAYS M. HERRIOT

(Continued from Page 1)

which is partly responsible for the financial crisis.

M. Herriot, in fact, has not promoted the so-called confiscatory legislation. It is understood that M. Robineau, director of the Bank of France, who wished to resign owing to differences with Etienne Clémentel, the Finance Minister, has agreed to remain in office. The expenditure section of the budget has been passed by the Chamber and shows only 7,800,000,000 francs for civil purposes and 5,200,000,000 francs for military outlays. Nearly all the rest, namely, 19,600,000,000 francs, or 60 per cent of the whole state expenditure, goes to the service of public debt. That is an item which must somehow be reduced.

A sum amounting to tens of millions of floating debt is liable to present itself for settlement. If anything like a panic began, undoubtedly the authorities would be placed in the gravest difficulties. The moral factor, therefore, is almost everything. It is the confidence of the public which by both sides, each blaming the other for destroying confidence. Now it is hoped to recognize the truth in a positive manner and join hands in an effort to restore confidence.

"HUMANIZING" ALIEN STATUTE ADVOCATED

Forum Speaker Would "Make Melting Pot Melt"

"Humanizing" the present immigration law by admitting outside of quota limitations the children, wives or parents of foreigners "who have lived worthily in the United States" was advocated by Charles F. Weller of Elizabeth, N. J., fourth of the League of Nations, in his address on "Making the Melting Pot Melt," at the Brookline Community Forum last night.

Mr. Weller praised the new system by which the American consul nearest to an applicant's home determines whether he may be admitted. "That admirable method ought to be used," he said, "to restrict immigration—not on the basis of prejudice against all non-Nordics, but by defining the standards by which would-be immigrants must conform to be acceptable, letting any individual win admission on his merits. He continued in part:

The failure of the American melting pot to melt satisfactorily, is not due to the supposedly excessive number of immigrants nor to their non-Nordic origins. Instead, it is due to the wrong attitude which now dominates America. The melting pot can be made to melt only by developing a new world-wide consciousness of kind, a realization of worldwide human unity in the religious fundamentals. Who shall make the melting pot melt? You and I, average ordinary folks.

To Americanize the foreigner, as Americanization is now all too commonly understood, is too often, to harden and debase the foreigner—to make him an unrealistic money grubber—and thus the humdrum and the world. Instead, the real need is to internationalize the American attitude.

SENATOR CONTRASTS LINCOLN, WASHINGTON

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, who was the principal speaker at the municipal Wash-

ington-Lincoln exercises in Symphony Hall last night, devoted much of his address to the wide variance in character and appearance of the two great Presidents.

James T. Moriarty, acting Mayor, presided at the exercises and a musical program was presented by a public school chorus and the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra. The Camp Fire Girls and the Boy Scouts took part and motion pictures depicting scenes in the lives of Washington and Lincoln were shown. As a finale, veterans of all American wars united in the pledge of allegiance.

ARGENTINA-VATICAN HARMONY FORECAST

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 16.—Although no official announcement is available regarding a reported solution of the difficulty between the Argentine Government and the Vatican, La Nación says it understands the controversy will be satisfactorily settled this week by the withdrawal by the Vatican of Beda Cardinale, Nunzio, and his auditor, Mgr. Silvani, who more than a month ago were declared persona non grata by the Argentine Government.

Simultaneously, the appointment of the papal Nunzio at Rio de Janeiro to fill the vacancy will be announced, according to the newspaper. La Nación says this solution while complying with the Argentine Government's desire, will have the appearance of being merely a retirement of the Nunzio necessitated by a new appointment.

POEM CONTEST FEES TO AID POE COTTAGE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Poe Society of England has offered its cooperation to the Poe Cottage Committee in helping to raise a \$10,000 fund for the perpetual care and maintenance of Poe Cottage in Poe Park, The Bronx.

The committee has announced a contest with prizes totaling \$200 for the best poem about Edgar Allan Poe. Contestants will pay an entrance fee of \$2, which will be invested in the Poe Cottage Endowment Fund.

Entrants' names will be inscribed in the Poe record book to be kept in the cottage together with all the poems submitted. The contest will close on March 15.

SOCIALISTS EXPEL GUSTAV BAUER

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (AP).—Gustav Adolf Bauer, former Imperial Chancellor, has been expelled from the Socialist Party. His expulsion was due to his alleged connection with the Barmat incidents.

A dispatch from Berlin, Feb. 6, said that Herr Bauer had resigned his seat as Socialist member of the Reichstag on the demand of the Socialist Parliamentary Party. His resignation was requested because of allegations that he had received money from the Barmat concern in Holland, the directors of which recently were arrested on suspicion of illegal transactions with the Prussian State Bank.

CHILD LAW TO BE DEBATED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16 (Special).—Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will be the proponent in a debate tonight, arranged by the Get-Together Club. The subject is to be the "Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment." Mrs. Rotch's adversary will be James Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers.

TEACHERS TO MEET

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special).—About 450 high school principals and teachers of the State will be at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on March 25, 26 and 27, for their annual spring meeting under the auspices of the State Department of Education, the president's office announces today. Lodgings will be found in the college dormitories and in homes of the town.

MASONS PLAN AUDITORIUM

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special).—An auditorium large enough to seat 5000 is projected by the Masonic Association of this city. A special meeting will be held soon, when it is planned to launch a drive for the necessary funds. The site on which it is proposed to erect the structure is directly south of the Masonic Temple.

Great Britain to Go Slow in Extending the Franchise

Conservatives Emphasize Disturbing Effect Addition of 5,000,000 Voters Would Produce

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British Government, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, proposes to go slow about reducing women's political voting age. The official attitude is not yet settled for Friday's debate upon the Labor motion for an immediate reduction to 21 years. It is pointed out in informed circles, however, that so many speakers are anxious to air their views that a decision can easily be postponed by allowing the matter to be talked out.

At present, it will be recalled, women's political franchise age here is 30 compared with 21 for men. All parties are committed to change this

eventually, though whereas the Opposition would do so by a single operation, the Conservatives are inclined to emphasize the disturbing effects of suddenly bringing in upon the register 5,000,000 inexperienced voters.

It has been suggested, therefore, that the first step will be to 25 years. The Prime Minister at the last general election said: "We are in favor of an equal political franchise for men and women, and desire the question of extension to be settled by a conference of all political parties."

Friday's debate is expected to clear the ground for such a conference, though legislation is likely to be postponed until another general election is in sight.

NEW YORK CENTRAL GETS RIGHT TO USE HELL GATE BRIDGE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Hell Gate Bridge, by order of the Port of New York Authority, is to be opened to the New York Central Railroad Company as a result of the hearings held in recent months, at which representatives of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and civic bodies have appeared. This is said to be the first judicial finding made by Port Authority since it was organized in 1921.

The all-rail route now will be open to shippers at the regular joint rates, the former combination rates having been so much higher than those applying via the car-float routes as to be prohibitive. Congestion at the float bridges of the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City also retarded traffic and the opening of the all-rail line via the New York connecting railway (Hell Gate Bridge) between Oak Point and Fresh Pond Junction is held to be in the public interest.

The decision gives the New York Central the only all-rail route to the rapidly developing section in Queens, the Pennsylvania reaching Long Island only by car float, since no freight is handled through the tube under the river and terminal.

HARVARD ADDS LECTURERS

Harvard announces the appointment as lecturers for the remainder of the school year of Paul E. More, who taught Sanskrit at Harvard 20 years ago and has since been literary editor of the Independent, New York Evening Post, and editor of the Nation; Edward E. Allen, head of Perkins Institution; and William H. McCadams, associate-professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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More Forest Trees in Kansas Now Than When It Was Settled

Professor Dickens Says Spread of Native Species Is Rapid and People Are Helping by Planting Trees in Favorable Places

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—There are more forest trees in Kansas today than there were when the country was settled, according to Prof. Albert Dickens, head of the Department of Horticulture of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in a lecture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The spread of native species is comparatively rapid and the people of Kansas are helping by planting trees in favorable places. About 1000 cars of walnut lumber were shipped from Kansas last year.

Before the advent of early settlers the Indians, though holding their few trees in high esteem, made a practice of burning over the territory between the Kansas River and the Arkansas to erect a barrier of barren country between them and the hostile tribes of the north. These repeated fires destroyed young trees and when the first whites appeared forest trees were largely confined to thin fringes along the streams. On the higher levels were a few red cedars—the most resistant to drought of all the native species.

Timber Began to Thicken

When the cattlemen came, said Professor Dickens, they repressed with an iron hand all attempts to burn over the pasture lands, and slowly the fringes of timber along the streams began to widen and thicken. When Kansas was opened to settlers by the Government, homesteaders were required to plant trees on every section. This has resulted in the production of some lumber but much of the planting was on unfavorable land and those trees never produced merchantable timber. Some walnut plantations have thrived, however, and 4000 or 5000 carloads of walnut timber were shipped from Kansas in war time when walnut was at a premium.

In the Arkansas River Valley the original trees were mostly cottonwoods. The first settlers cut many of the trees for firewood, but floods spread seeds through the valleys and the seedlings, unmolested by fires for the first time, grew rapidly into valuable timber. Professor Dickens said that a cottonwood on fertile soil would produce merchantable timber in 25 years.

Russian Mennonites, settling in the Arkansas Valley, brought along

and planted seeds of mulberry and Russian apricot. The mulberries spread and are now second only to cottonwoods in importance. The spread of the mulberry has been accompanied by a notable increase in the bird life of that region. When the catalpa was first brought to attention many plantations were established and it is now used generally for fence posts, with mulberry as a second choice. Single plantations of catalpa speciosa have cut as many as 50 carloads of posts in one year.

Interested in Forestry

The people of Kansas are interested in their forestry problem, according to Professor Dickens, and planting is going forward steadily. Farm lands are no longer set to trees, but steep valleys, ravines, and waste places are being utilized. It was once thought that the planting of trees would bring about an amelioration of the climate, more rain and fewer terrific wind storms—but no such effect has been noticed.

The problem of forest fires does not concern the State authorities, said Professor Dickens. Though most of the timber is privately owned, a forest is considered a valuable asset to a community and is a source of considerable local pride. The whole neighborhood guards the trees and turns out promptly to quench fires that threaten them. Probably there are few states where forestry problems are of such general interest to the people.

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AT EVERY GROCERY

EARLY FILING OF INCOME TAX REPORTS ASKED BY MR. NICHOLS

Collector of Internal Revenue Issues Explanation of Questions Concerning Earned Income, Marital Status, Capital Losses, and Sale of Rights

Explanation of 1924 Internal Revenue Act with respect to the questions of earned income, changes in the marital status, capital losses and the sale of rights, concerning which he said hundreds of inquiries were received daily at the income tax headquarters was given today by Malcolm E. Nichols, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts district. The returns, he emphasized, should be filed early, the final date being March 15.

He said that where during the year there has been a change in the marital status of the taxpayer his exemption is computed according to the changes and when they occurred. The computation for personal exemption where the marital status has changed is based on the ratio of that period of change to 12. Thus, a taxpayer married on April 1, would be single three-twelfths of the year and married nine-twelfths, and should figure his deductions accordingly.

Earned Income Defined
Concerning the earned income, he added:

"Earned income is wages, salaries, professional fees and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, but does not include that part of the compensation derived by the taxpayer for personal services rendered by him to a corporation which represents a distribution of earnings or profit rather than a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered. In general, earned income may be defined as income resulting from personal effort as distinguished from income received from the employment of invested capital."

"There will be many cases in which a taxpayer cannot determine his earned income because all of it may have been obtained without any personal effort on his part, but in that case the law states that the taxpayer has no income which can be classified as earned. It shall be con-

sidered that he does have an earned income of not less than \$5000."

With regard to capital gains and the sale of rights, Mr. Nichols explained further:

"Capital assets means property held by the taxpayer for more than two years. Capital gain is the taxable gain from the sale or exchange of capital assets. Capital loss is the deductible loss resulting from the sale or exchange of capital assets. If a taxpayer derives a capital net gain during the year as well as other income a tax shall be determined as follows:

"A partial tax shall be computed upon the basis of the ordinary income at the usual rates and the total tax shall be this amount plus 12½ per cent of the capital net gain."

Losses and Gains
"Where a corporation issues to its shareholders the right to subscribe to its stock, the value of the right does not constitute taxable income to the shareholder, but gain may be derived or loss sustained by the shareholder from the sale of such right. Where the right to subscribe relates to new stock of substantially original character or preference as the stock with respect to which the right is issued and the shareholder exercises his right to subscribe, the basis for determining gain or loss from a subsequent sale of the stock, or other basis, of the old shares, plus the subscription price of the new shares, divided by the total number of the old and new shares."

"Where the shareholder sells the right to subscribe, the gain or loss from the sale will be determined by comparing the sum of the sale price of the right and the subscription price with the basis of the shares as determined above. The result will not specifically prescribe the basis to be used in determining cost where part of the rights are sold and part are exercised, but it appears to contemplate that only the number of original shares to which the rights sold relate be used."

Music in Boston

People's Symphony

The program of the fourteenth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday afternoon in the St. James Theater, was:

Saint-Saëns, "La Princesse Jaune";
Mascagni, "Cavalleria Rusticana";
Verdi, "Otello";
Goldmark, "Rustic Wedding";
Wagner, "Prelude to 'Tristan and Isolde'";
Goldmark, "Rustic Wedding";
Symphony.

Wallace Goodrich was the conductor and Alice Huston Stevens was the soloist. Mr. Goodrich's qualifications as a conductor are almost too well known hereabouts to require extended comment, yet although familiar they are none the less deserving of praise. His sincere and conscientious devotion to his art restrains him from those spectacular methods which are unfortunately becoming associated in the public thought with the appearances of visiting conductors and leads him to interpretations which are distinguished by their clarity and good taste. And so yesterday's program received a spirited performance in which the orchestra no less than the visiting conductor gave of its best.

In particular the prelude to "Tristan" was played with excellent ensemble and warmth of color. Mrs. Stevens sang Mascagni's Aria with musical perception and understanding of its dramatic possibilities. Her voice is a combination of tonal beauty, her musicianship of superior quality.

S. M.

Kreisler

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, which was crowded to capacity, Fritz Kreisler gave his second recital of the season, with Carl Lamson as accompanist. Following was the program: "La Folia," Corelli; Rondo, B. minor, Schubert; "Symphonie Espagnole," Lalo; Cavatina, Beethoven; Hungarian dance, Brahms; Kreisler; Polonaise, A. major, Wieniawski.

Mr. Kreisler's program was calculated to delight the lover of pure and perfect technique, leaving little to the sentiments, but that it fully satisfied his throng of listeners was evidenced by the thunderous applause which followed each number. His mastery bowing, his superb double-stopping, harmonics ringing through the hall like fairy bells—all these were some of the features which go to make him the incomparable artist he is.

In the early selection, however, the magnificent tone of his fine violin was somewhat marred by the strings

being slightly off pitch. In Schubert's Rondo honors were shared with the accompanist, a worthy associate. Whether or not this was because of the influence of the "Kreisler" in the Brahms-Kreisler number or no, the Hungarian dance was by no means traditional; it was altogether quieter than one is accustomed to expect. The result was a skilful polonaise, which closed the program proper, left one fairly gasping at the brilliancy of Kreisler's playing. At the conclusion the usual encores were demanded and given to the number of some half-dozen. Evidently he has many of these "perfect trifles up his sleeve" as one listener remarked while leaving the hall. They were indeed perfect gems.

Andrew Haigh

Andrew Haigh, pianist and instructor in the department of music at the University of Michigan, gave his first Boston recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. The friendly audience was of fair size. The program: Prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor, Bach; "Papillons," Schumann; Sonata, op. 22, Medtner; Rhapsodie, op. 119, and Intermezzo, op. 118, Brahms; Etude, Caprice, Dohnanyi; "Reflets dans l'eau," Debussy; Sonata del Petrarca, No. 123, and Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 15, Liszt.

Mr. Haigh has equipped himself with splendid technical foundation, smooth and sure. His playing is free from pedantry save in the one aspect of interpretation, in which he takes no chances of erring on the side of too emphatic contrasts or anything that might put the brand of marked individuality on him.

The Bach was interesting because it is less often chosen than some of the others. It was clear and incisive; on the whole, effective. The Schumann "Papillons" was delightful with brush sufficiently fine, and colors that hovered in and out of the pastel shades. The Medtner Sonata, unfamiliar, made an impression that was favorable enough. A second or third hearing would probably deepen one's interest.

The Brahms Intermezzo was quite beautifully played, with tonal color that was satisfying through the length of it. The Dohnanyi Etude was warmly welcomed by the hearers. Its light, capricious mood gave the needed touch of contrast to all that had preceded it.

One feels that if Mr. Haigh were a shade less conscious of his audience and his surroundings and more fully steeped in the music of the moment

that more of his personality would inevitably slip into it—and that might be very interesting.

Children's Concert

Only a few empty seats were in evidence Saturday morning in Jordan Hall for the third of the series of children's concerts that are being given under the direction of Ernest Schelling.

Mr. Schelling confined his remarks largely to the harp, clarinet and bassoon. As before, slides of the instruments, the people who first played them and something of their country and home life were shown to whet the children's appetite for the music to come.

With a goodly number of men from the Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Schelling ran the gauntlet from Handel and Haydn to the living, Quilter and Stravinsky, to the consummate delight of his little listeners.

The reaction of the children is interesting. It seemed hard for Mr. Schelling to get them to hum tunes that must have been familiar to them much less sing, but after a while they did, although a good many mature voices were easily discernible in the lead. On the other hand, more than one little interested body was swaying in perfect rhythm, and there could be seen small hands that were following with interest (and some accuracy) the motions of Mr. Schelling's baton. A good sign.

Mr. Holy, harpist; Mr. Sand, clarinetist; and Mr. Latus with bassoon helped make the word pictures of the instruments a concrete thing.

Inexperienced seemed the hand guiding the slides, and the children shrieked with delight when mistakes were made and the announced children of Hungary turned out to be a pack of ostriches (or do they go in droves or perhaps crowds?).

JANUARY IMPORTS TOTAL SHOWS GAIN

Fewer Ships Booked at Port Than in December

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the Port of Boston during January included 120 entrances, representing 310,989 net tons and 54 clearances of 140,452 net tons, according to custom house figures made public today.

Entrances included 32 American vessels of 99,256 net tons and 61 British boats of 145,612 net tons. Clearances embraced 15 American vessels of 55,611 net tons and 32 British boats of 62,933 net tons.

Although these figures are smaller than those for December, the value of imports in January increased to \$41,273,140, as compared with \$32,201,089 for December.

In December 138 vessels were entered at the custom house from foreign ports, representing 304,434 net tons and including 34 American boats of 78,842 net tons and 72 British vessels of 172,163 net tons. Clearances in December totaled 69 boats of 140,780 net tons, including 15 American boats of 34,963 tons and 42 British craft of 64,285 net tons.

PRISON INDUSTRIES OPPOSED
Following an address by Mrs. Kate R. O'Hare, who is directing a nationwide campaign against the general sale of prison-made goods in behalf of the United Garment Workers of America, the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday voted to support the organization in its drive.

The local body will appoint a committee of five to co-operate. Mrs. O'Hare contended that such competition was economically unsound and that, while it seemed to be affecting the garment workers most at the present time, it was a growing problem in other industries.

ROYAL ARCANUM TO MEET
Richard E. Kropf, supreme regent of the Royal Arcanum, will visit Boston March 9 and will be present at a meeting to be held in his honor in the council room of the Boston Council, No. 4, in the Odd Fellows' building, 515 Tremont Street. Elaborate preparations are being made for the occasion, at which time it is expected a large number of candidates will be initiated.

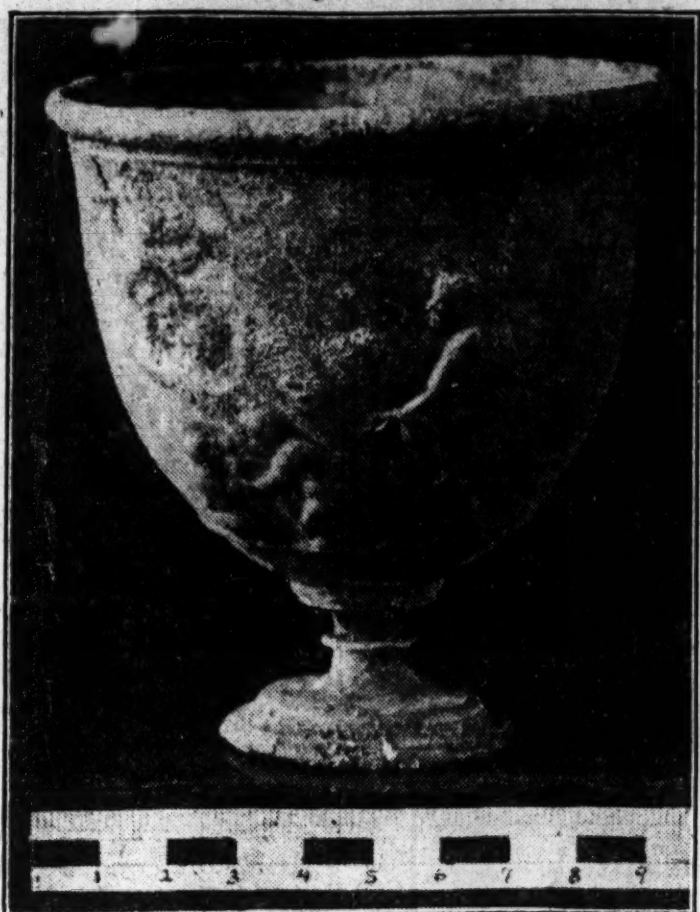


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A Relic of Ancient Art



Silver Vase Brought From Meroe, in the Sudan, by Dr. George A. Reisner of the Harvard Expedition.
"Not rough, nor barren, are the winding ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strewn with flowers."
—Thomas Watson.

Antiquities of Famed Ethiopia Brought to Boston by Dr. Reisner

Harvard Egyptologist Returns From Three-Year Expedition With Another Collection of Carvings and Statuary Upon Which to Build History

From Meroe, in the Sudan, Dr. George A. Reisner, curator of the Egyptian department at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and professor of Egyptology at Harvard University, has returned after an absence of three years which, with the previous seven spent in the same work, makes a decade devoted intensively to a search for material which would make possible a reconstruction of the history of Ethiopia.

With him Dr. Reisner has brought a considerable collection of antiquities in silver, wood, alabaster and the common stones. But he takes shrewd care to emphasize that this diligent search has not been undertaken for the purpose merely of finding antiquities to add to the collection, interesting and valuable as such things must always be to the final cause of Egyptian research, but rather for the fragments of history which, by the aid of such material symbols of carved and hewn beauty, could be pieced together into a consecutive chronicle of Ethiopia, a country which has played a profoundly important part in the history of the world and which, perhaps too long, has been largely neglected by historians.

Will Be Exhibited Soon
The carvings, the statuettes, the plaques, most of them, have not been unpacked yet. Dr. Reisner will place them on exhibition shortly, but in the mean time he talks of the relation they bear to a successful re-creation of Ethiopian history.

"Ethiopia, you know," he says, "is a land of roads which has carried the caravan traffic between Central Africa and Egypt and southern Europe from the beginning of time. From 750 to 660 B. C. the kings of Ethiopia ruled Egypt. Egypt then was merely a province of Ethiopia. Living in their little capital village in the desert, at the Third Cataract, the kings shared with the kings of Assyria in controlling the world."

In Nineveh letters have been found, written by Shabaka to the King of Assyria, enabling the historians of Shabaka to pass in safety under the protection of the name of the King of Ethiopia from Napata, in the Sudan to Nineveh, in Mesopotamia. Ethiopia, because of its strategic location, has been of the utmost importance to rulers of Egypt and, down the years, the histories of the two have been inextricably interwoven.

Perhaps Gift to King
"In my opinion the small silver cup which we found at Pyramid No. 2 at Meroe is the most important object of this latter collection. It is a Hellenic piece, dating back to the first century B. C. It was doubtless the gift of some traveling merchant to an Ethiopian king. Our finding of it was one of the dramatic incidents of the three years. The hill upon which the pyramids are located had been left, partly covered with broken stones and the ruins of pyramids, by plunderers many years ago."

We wanted to get some conception of the permanent form under the debris so we commenced to clear away the stones. In a crevice, be-

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tween two great stones, where it had been for no one can say how long—unharmful, mute testimony to the splendor and the craftsmanship of its time, lay the lovely decorated silver cup. Doubtless thieves, in their hurry, dropped it. How fortunate for us!"

Craft of High Standard
In a room at the museum where they are being unpacked it was possible to see a small number of objects in the present group. He made it clear that the choicest pieces of the collection have not yet been reached in the unpacking process. These, however, of lesser comparative value are of undoubted interest as contributions to the absorbing and exquisite history of bygone centuries in countries where it is known the crafts reached a very high standard of development, a matchless beauty of form and, often, color.

Several objects illustrative of the subtle differences between the work of the metropolitan workers and the village workers stood on the table. Distinguishing the urban work is a correctness of representation of the human figure, a suavity and delicacy quite lacking in the state carvings of the suburban workers. The village workers cling closely to the traditional form but their work seems to some charm and grace.

One thing it is important to observe. It is true that the common conceptions of formal Egyptian art are upheld by the new finds but there is also to be found among them a new, surprising, often refreshing departure from the severity and formalism of traditional Egyptian art, to a softer, equally chaste but more gracious variety and line.

Modest in His Work
Dr. Reisner, busy among his piles of photographs and specifications, preserves a casual speech and manner with regard to his enormous contributions to Egyptology. There is nothing to indicate any conspicuous manifestation of triumph or pride upon the finding of precious rarity.

A rather jolly gentleman, quizzical, earnest, patient and explanatory, humorous by turn, with a winter wind humming through the open window to stir his photographs and the papers that too modestly record his generous spending of himself in the task of bridging the distance between this age and those forgotten by a hurrying world. He tells even, but without anything like gaiety, of his adventures with newspapermen who earnestly endeavored to get him to subscribe his authority to certain deductions they had made about some of his antiquities, and his interpretations, which they thought seemed and which his own casual observations had not made sufficiently hardy to please them.

CANADA'S TIMBER INDUSTRY
VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Big growth in western Canada's great timber industry is shown in figures just completed by Government officials here. Log production for 1924 reached a new high level, these figures indicate. The total production for the year surpassed by 28,000,000 feet the total of 1923, the next highest year in the history of the industry. The 1924 log sales were 2,848,700,181 feet up from 2,368,570,000 in 1923; 28,600,000 feet of poles and piling; 214,628 cords of shingle bolts, stave bolts, pulp wood and other cord material, and 3,736,618 railway ties. Government revenue from the timber industry also continues to advance, reflecting the increasing prosperity of the industry this year.

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CHAIN OF REDISCOUNT AGENCIES ESTABLISHED TO AID STOCKMEN

Loans Through Them From Intermediate Credit Banks
Expected to Restore Prosperity to Cattle Business—
Recommended by President's Agricultural Conference

Special Correspondence

Washington, Feb. 15.—The cattle range country from which America gets approximately 40 per cent of its beef. This great empire of the open spaces had fallen into financial doldrums before the President's Agricultural Conference gathered at the national capital three months ago to solve rural problems. Because it was the most pressing problem, it was the first considered and reported upon.

In selecting his conferees, President Coolidge evidently tried to make up a strong team of experts who knew nearly all there was to know about cattle-raising on both sides of the one hundredth meridian. The chairman, Robert D. Carey, Governor of Wyoming, has headed one of the most important cattle concerns of the west ever since his graduation from Yale a quarter of a century ago. Fred H. Blisby is president of the National Live Stock Association and raises cattle in California and Arizona. O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, are also pure-bred cattle raisers. William M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was a Montana "cow-puncher" in his youth. Assisting these, Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture, brought his wide knowledge of cattle gained in West Virginia.

Outlook Brighter

The tribulations of the cattle industry started in the west and spread to the east. At the bottom of them were debt and the grazing system. In discussing the cattle situation, Mr. Carey told why he expects a big change for the better to result from the conference's recommendations. He said:

Prior to and during the war period, the increase in the value of cattle made cattle-raising profitable and banks and loan companies extended liberal credits to pure-bred among the cattlemen. Not only did they give credit to those with experience, but there were numerous instances where they encouraged inexperienced people to borrow capital to enter the business. When the period of deflation came with a shrinkage in the value of cattle, it was found that the live stock in many cases were not worth the amount of the loans made upon them. The bankers and loan companies then compelled their borrowers to ship their cattle to mar-

ket. This liquidation has been going on for the last two or three years. All kinds and conditions of cattle have been going to market in the effort to recover any portion of the money that had been loaned.

Now, we have reached the point where liquidation has reduced the supply of cattle until we are confronted by an actual shortage of breeding stock. All over the west, people have ranches, equipment and cattle-raising experience, but no live stock, and the local banks are timorous about lending them money to restock because of the recent failures.

Rediscount Agencies

We called into consultation representatives of the various live stock markets in the country and, after talking with them, were thoroughly convinced that there was an actual shortage which will again make cattle-raising profitable. The intermediate credit banks are in a position to lend cattlemen the money to get back into the business, but rediscount agencies must first be established to provide means of placing loans.

We feel that the low prices of cattle at this time are due largely to widespread liquidation and that loaning of money to the cattlemen will restore confidence in the industry. The value of the cattle will increase as the demand increases. We do not mean that banks should lend money to help inexperienced persons or bankrupts to get into the cattle business, but to persons who are able to take care of the business.

The liquidation of western cattle has brought down the price of the corn-fed eastern cattle. The western condition has affected the whole industry. R. A. Cooper, governor, and A. C. Williams of the Federal Farm Loan Board are now in the east arranging for the establishment of the rediscount agencies. We hope that the cattlemen will shortly be in a position to get loans through them from the intermediate credit banks and then conditions will begin to right themselves. As soon as a good start is made, the doubters will fall in line. When conditions grow better in the west, the cattle industry will pick up all over the country. The grazing situation involves the 180,000,000 acres of public domain under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior. Most of this is in the Rocky Mountain states. There is little public land open for settlement on which it is possible for a homesteader to make a living; but large sections of the public domain are valuable for grazing purposes. The ranges have been seriously impaired and their value for forage greatly lessened by overgrazing, resulting from their being under no control. Lack of con-

Peoria, Ill., \$500,000 Scottish Rite Cathedral



New Masonic Edifice is 162 Feet Deep, 85 Feet Wide and 80 Feet to the Ridge of the Nave. Banquet Hall in the Crypt Will Seat 600 Persons.

Scottish Rite Cathedral Dedicated in Peoria, Ill.

New \$500,000 Masonic Edifice in Gothic Design—
Sylvester O. Spring, Supreme Council Deputy,
Directs Ceremonies—200 Initiated

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 15.—(Special Correspondence)—The new \$500,000 Scottish Rite Cathedral here has just been dedicated by Peoria Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, with the initiation of a dedicatory class of 200 Masons.

Sylvester O. Spring of Chicago, Deputy for the Supreme Council, represented Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander, in conducting the ceremonies, which were open to all Masons of the fourteenth degree.

Peoria owes its new Cathedral largely to the initiative and efforts of Judge Chester F. Barnett, Most Illustrious Commander, seconded by Charles E. Fuiks, chairman of finance, and Judge E. U. Henry, director of work. All three are thirty-third degree Masons.

In construction of the Cathedral, the usual classical designs, customary with Scottish Rite Masonry in cities of the Southern Jurisdiction,

has been abandoned in favor of the Gothic type, as best representing the purpose of the order. The building is of local design, construction and materials. It is 162 feet deep, 85 feet wide and 80 feet to the ridge of the nave. A truncated transept houses the stage and stage equipment.

Several features are embodied in the construction. The effect of the exterior is that of the perpendicular, or late Gothic, with solid buttresses, numerous turrets, finials, and many Gothic details. One learns with surprise that the facing is of pressed brick, so faithful are the details.

In the interior, hand-made tile, in warm and varied colors, rough plaster wall coatings, the broad, low arches and oaken timbers confirm

the Gothic character. The nave span of 70 feet is supported by great structural trusses of heavy timber, and the effect of the auditorium is of Gothic.

Six memorial windows of Cathedral stained glass, in the clerestory, gifts of individual members of Peoria Consistory, have decorative features, showing different emblems in the different grades.

The Cathedral banquet hall in the Crypt will seat 600 persons.

MANITOBA TEACHERS' PENSIONS
WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence)—A bill establishing a pension fund for rural teachers has been enacted by the Manitoba Legislature. Under the terms of the act, it is compulsory for teachers to contribute to the fund, to the extent of 1 per cent of their salary.

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SEEK TO BAN UNFIT BOOKS

New York Bill's Supporters
Say Present's Law's
Purpose Is Evaded

ALBANY, Feb. 16 (Special)—The public hearing Feb. 24 on the "clean books" bill sponsored by William L. Love of New York City, state Senator, is expected to draw many authors, publishers, sociologists and legislators. Martin Littleton of New York will be the principal speaker for the measure and Augustus Thomas will lead the opposition.

The bill, which was drawn up by the Clean Books League of New York City, would amend the present penal law in relation to prosecutions "or the sale and circulation of improper literature. Advocates declare that many novels and books, some of foreign origin, which are on sale in communities throughout the State, should be barred.

Hendrik Willem van Loon, writer, a member of the Clean Books League who is campaigning for the measure, declares that "our country is being overrun with a degrading variety of literature." He charged that these books are being publicly sold and publicly sent through the mails and that "so far no authority, public or otherwise, seems to be willing or able to stop their dissemination."

Opponents of the measure charge that the Clean Books Bill is an attempt to bring about a literary censorship; but this is denied by its proponents, including Edwin Markham, poet, Hamlin Garland, George W. Oakes, editor of Current History, and others.

The obscenity statute as it now stands is Section 1141 of the Penal Law, and similar statutes of 33 other states have been modeled upon the New York law. Yet that law is practically obsolete today, says Justice John Ford of the New York Supreme Court, founder of the Clean Books League, due to judicial decrees of the lower courts before which it has come for interpretation. The decision of the Appellate Division in the case of The People v. Brainerd and Harper & Brothers has been followed by lower courts and public prosecutors.

"The Clean Books League was organized to devise some remedy," says Justice Ford. "We took the common sense course of undertaking the amendment to our own statute in such manner as to overcome the decisions of New York's lower courts. This is all the Clean Books League proposes to do."

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SUNSET STORIES In the Third Grade

PART I
IT WAS not many minutes after eight o'clock on Monday morning, and school did not begin until nine, but Teacher was already in the Third Grade room, writing on the blackboard with bright yellow chalk. She wrote at the very top of the board, where every child could see, and she framed the words in a broad gold band of chalk:

"Whenever a noble deed is wrought, Whenever is spoken a noble thought, Your hearts, in glad surprise, To higher levels rise."

"There," she said, as she finished, "I wonder what the children will do with this week."

"Teacher," said Freda, later, as the children began to gather, "what does 'w-o-u-g-h-t' spell?"

"What is 'noble,' Miss Hart?" interrupted Evelyn.

"Ah!" said Jacob, scornfully, "everybody knows that! It's kings and queens!"

"We'll talk it over," said Miss Hart, "as soon as it's time for school to begin."

"Now then," she said later, summing up all they had talked of, "remember that everyone of us can be a real nobleman. We can be above everything low and mean. We can be kind and gentle; honest, fair, and helpful. You're going to try with me this week, aren't you?"

"Then we'll all be glad," won't we, Teacher?" said little Irene.

"You'll be glad, and so will other people," said Miss Hart.

"And then everybody will want to be kings and queens!" said Molly.

"Why, bless me!" laughed Teacher, "we'll all be one big royal family! There won't be anybody around but kings and queens, and 'lords and ladies gay.'"

For school, as she stood beside the desk, "the girls in the Fourth Grade are jealous of our class—they want to be queens, too."

"Well," said Miss Hart, quickly, "why not? You can tell them how, can't you?" The more the merrier you know, Freda!

"Yes," said Freda, as she turned away, "I know."

And, Freda! said Teacher, bailing her back, "can't some of you children help John to understand?"

"Big John, you mean?" said Freda, opening her eyes very wide. "He never plays, Miss Hart, and he doesn't talk to the rest of us, either."

"You know John hasn't been in this country very long, Freda," said Miss Hart, "and he doesn't understand English as well as you do. He works hard, too, at school, to help his mother, and he hasn't had much time for play. You children try to help him. He feels strange and lonely."

Freda nodded and ran off. As the days of the week flew by, full of work and play, Miss Hart noticed a great excitement among the little lords and ladies of her class—mysterious conferences, quick glances, and smiling nods of understanding.

"They're up to something, bless their hearts!" she said to herself. "I wonder what it is."

But that is another story.

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SAN FRANCISCO

How Public's Money Is Spent in the American High School

New York, N. Y., Special Correspondence
YES, Harry graduates from high school this year and it cost only \$500. Mrs. Marvin's cost filled with pride.

"You mean," I suggested, "that it cost you only that much. How much do you suppose the city spent for Harry's education?"
 "The city?" She stared, then laughed. "I haven't the slightest idea."

Her tone indicated that she cared even less than she knew. And in this combination of ignorance and indifference where the public school is concerned, neither parents nor taxpayers know enough about this most important institution. Like Harry's mother, American parents accept carelessly as a right what other countries offer as a special privilege. In doing so American parents fall short of understanding the school problem and miss the joy of counting their blessings.

From one point of view, the city spent more on the high school training of Mrs. Marvin's son than she did. For of the \$500, the items which she summarized for me, \$500 was spent on clothes and about \$170 on lunches. As he would have had to be clothed and fed under any circumstances the extra cost of high school attendance was largely a matter of street car fare and spending money. Naturally, if he had gone to work at 14, he would have contributed something more than his own living to the family pocket-book. But we are speaking of actual outlay.

What It Cost the City

It cost the city \$570 to put this boy through the four years. In 1923 the per capita cost of one year of high school was computed to be \$142.50. Surely this is a fact we ought to know. If the majority of parents are dissatisfied with what the public schools are doing for their children—and most spoken and written comment would testify that they are—it behooves them in all fairness to be informed of the facts. How many people know what a large metropolitan high school spends in a year? How the sum is spent? Both those who believe we are paying out too much and those who complain that our municipalities are more stingy with public education than with any other department should examine one of these yearly budgets and judge the facts directly.

Perhaps both these groups would find it most to their purpose to examine the ledger showing maximum expenditure. Hardly any high schools in the country will have identical disbursements. For even if they obtain equal amounts from the school tax and have salary rates alike no two will have identical disbursements. Certainly few if any secondary schools are spending as much as the largest high school in New York City. This institution is De Witt Clinton, located in the west central section and enrolling over 5000 pupils, all of whom are boys. As for its budget, it compasses over a million dollars a year.

Americans are extraordinarily inhibited to the mention of a million dollars. To make a real splash with this fact one should drop it at the feet of the Minister of Education in France. I can imagine his gasp: "Non, non, non! For one school? And a free school? It is impossible!" And I could wish that his excitement over the details of this enormous outlay were shared by the Mrs. Marvins of the United States where it is little realized that most of the secondary schools in France, England and Italy charge tuition.

Just Average as to Type

What sort of school is this that costs the taxpayers so much? One with elaborate structure and lavish equipment? Not at all. To be sure, the main building, now nearly 20 years old, is together with its land valued at over \$1,000,000. But new high schools in New York are now put up at three, four and five times that figure. Moreover, since it is a general preparatory school, it possesses none of the apparatus so expensive to install and maintain required by vocational and technical training centers. Aside from the library, art, commercial and science departments, there is no deviation from the familiar type of classroom, with its one-armed chairs, blackboards and teacher's desk.

"If that's the case," hear Mr. Taxpayer say, "the school must be squandering a lot of cash on fads and fideios. How about all the stunts these boys do aside from their lessons? Who pays for them?"

It is far from the intention of Dr. Francis Paul, the principal of De Witt Clinton, to deny the stress laid upon interests outside the classroom. "Such natural outlets of youth," he says, "as athletics, dramatics, the school journal and magazine, the orchestra, clubs of every kind—these social activities are encouraged here. Under proper guidance they offer an excellent supplement to the prescribed course of study." Faculty members help to make the policies of each one of these groups, but place upon the boys' shoulders the responsibility of management.

O, yes, indeed, "stunts" are made an inherent part of the life of this school. Nevertheless, admission of this fact does not advance the questioning taxpayer one bit in his attempt to find out about that million. For all these enterprises are carried out by what is called "The General Organization." Every pupil belongs to it and pays a small annual fee. With that tax as capital, this society, with the aid of special committees, finances and manages every undertaking of the school. Thus it becomes both an experience in self-government and an effective mechanism for the support of mutual ventures. Not one of these projects involves the city in the outlay of a penny.

If it is, therefore, directly to the budget of De Witt Clinton that one must turn for the facts. Clearly, its significant items reveal the way in which a general school in the ordinary course of instruction draws so large a sum from the public purse. In the first place, the professional personnel includes over 300 men and women. This numerous staff has the definite grading of an army. Head of it all is the principal. He is assisted by the men in charge of the four main divisions and by an assistant principal in the main building. Next come 19 head teachers. Behind them are marshaled 265 assistant, special and substitute teachers. Five librarians and 12 clerks complete the company. The pay roll for these 308 people constitutes the great bulk of the budget.

Cause of Poor Teaching

Of course there is complete agreement among all those interested in education that we are paying our teachers too little. Dr. J. L. Tilden, superintendent of New York high schools, stated in a recent interview that, "because of insufficient salaries, we not only fail to get the big men in education that we should have, but we are obliged to take many poor teachers." Nobody disputes this authority. Yet the scale of pay is gradually rising. In 1920 the New York teachers' salaries were marked down to \$1,000 a year. De Witt Clinton, no teacher is set down at less than \$1,900 a year. It is easy to see, therefore, that with this as a minimum, the total mounts to \$595,000, and heads of annexes from \$4200 to \$4380. Too little—agreed. Yet the aggregate of these salaries is more than \$79,500 a month, or over \$955,000 a year.

"What would you like to pay your teachers?" Dr. Paul was asked. He smiled at this bait, and shook his head. "I'll answer the question this way," he replied. "If I had twice the number of really talented teachers in my school that I have now, I could begin to solve some of my most pressing problems. And you know talent is paid for nowadays. I cannot compete with outside offers."

Then he turned from this issue to a defense of his rank and file. "People say we are paying too much for the quality of teaching nowadays. They're always harking back to the good old times, since when, they assert, there's been no thoroughness in our schools. It is true that we are not thorough enough. But when you think how much is expected of a teacher nowadays—that he not only has to be master of the subjects he teaches, know something of pedagogy and possess general intelligence, but that he also must be a personality, a man of force and character—I think it's amazing how nearly we approximate a standard. Whatever we are paying, it's little enough."

Among other things expected of a teacher in De Witt Clinton is a great deal of volunteer work for students. Acting as counsel on boys' committees, organizing the "squads" of pupils who help with office work and with discipline, extending class work through the language, debating, story-writing, and camera clubs—all such general school service is accomplished by faculty members outside of teaching hours. None of this activity is paid for. Therefore, large as the salary budget may seem, it does not reveal everything that the pupils and, consequently, the parents are expected to do for the school.

The other pay roll included in this budget is more nearly an actual picture of working hours. Janitorial service requires the outlay of over \$30,000 a year. That figure merely covers wages; \$50,000 more must be spent for maintenance. Does that seem a large bill? Remember that main buildings and annexes together are in constant use by a group of people who, were they gathered together in a single community, would make quite a dot on the map of Nevada or Wyoming. Coal, electric

Where Are Their Aprons?

light current, and fixtures, toilet supplies and emergency repairs are all essential items, without which school would not "keep." All of us have sufficient experience as employers of labor at a fixed rate and as housekeepers who must buy light and heat to comprehend that these prices are far from exorbitant.

Not Unreasonable
 Nor is the bill put in for supplies any more unreasonable. Anybody who has a letter-head printed can imagine what it must cost a huge institution like this to print the program and record cards, teachers' time cards, attendance sheets, diplomas, post cards sent out to absentees and so on. All these contracts are given to the lowest bidder, but even so they involve great expense. Other provisions which the high school housekeeper must lay in comprise special materials for science, art and commercial classes and the chalk, erasers and pencils for general consumption. There is no cause to be alarmed about extravagance in the installation of new furniture. It takes about two years to secure a new desk.

Perhaps the most interesting item on the list of supplies is that of textbooks. Entirely free, textbooks are provided all children of Father Knickerbocker. When you consider that in high school not only does a boy take four or five studies every term, some of which require more than one text, but that new books are frequently introduced, it is not surprising that the cost of books for the school as a whole is \$20,000. But the generosity is appreciated. The actual record of the treatment of these books is not so encouraging. "It's really astonishing," remarked the clerk in charge of this circulating library, "how little we are troubled by the failure of pupils to live up to their agreement." Her entries showed that 7500 boys return their books in good condition. "Some 500 of our students have to be followed up because of lost or damaged books. But even of this black list only a few—not more than 50—fail to hand in

the money forfeit required for loss or injury." When she was asked whether the loan of books was a positive good, she replied, "Indeed, I think many a poor boy wouldn't come to school if he had to spend \$3 or \$4 a term for books." I thought of Harry Marvin and agreed.

of the museum staff and the expository ability of the teachers. The experiment was entirely successful. But it was only an incident in a continuous effort to collaborate between the museum and the schools. Quite apart from special arrangements such as this it is always possible for any teacher to take a party of children to the museum, and the officials, if notified in advance, will see that a suitable collection of exhibits to illustrate any particular American history or science lesson, a similar arrangement holds good with the public library.

instead of quantity gives value to the size. Speaking of ideas, it might be well to note here that conversation, which is called interchange of ideas, is said to have become almost a lost art; called an art, because conversation requires the use of what is called good English. Those who have no ideas cannot converse, therefore talk or chatter has largely taken the place of conversation. To be a good conversationalist is to become a power in the society in which one moves. It is a great privilege to listen to, and to be allowed to take part in, real conversation. Hence one necessity for the acquisition of good English.

Clear Thinking

Clear thinking will produce clear speaking and clear writing, and accompanying the thinking must be "a hand that feels no cramp for words, and a tongue that can properly clothe a thought." The only way to acquire these accomplishments is a long and careful study of one's own language, and of other languages there is a necessity for their use.

The vocabulary of the ordinary person is said to be from 400 to 1000 words. Perfectly good words, but greatly overworked because of their constant repetition. A practical way to increase one's vocabulary is to carry a small notebook, for memory is sometimes treacherous, and to write therein words used by those with a larger supply than our own, also when reading to have



The Only County Council Cookery Class for Men in London is at Battersea. Here is a Group of Four Who Roasted a Duck and Boiled Green Peas, Prepared an Irish Stew, and Made Jam Tarts and Mince Pies, and Washed Up Afterwards. A Lady Who Saw This Picture Asked, "Why Don't They Learn a Lesson From the Girls and Wear White Overalls, So as to Keep Their Coats Clean?"

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City

LESSON 16

Only 2% of America's population is "well-to-do," and only 5% ever accumulates \$5000 or more, according to government statistics. All right to indemnity is forfeited when documents, money or valuables are mislaid without being registered or insured. Co-operative housing, in the sense that tenants own their dwellings, engenders a spirit of thrift.

Isn't the status quo of the world partially, if not wholly, dependent upon our adherence to the sacred precepts of Americanism? Spelling lists, by the public through fraudulent bankruptcies, embezzlers and check raisers total billions of dollars annually. Goals that are always "a little farther on" invite a persistency of effort that becomes praiseworthy.

NOTE TO STUDENT
 "all right" "statutes" etc., in next lesson

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.)

School and Museum in Bristol

Bristol, England
 Special Correspondence
THE school children of Bristol, when their autumn mid-term break occurred, were found visiting the museum and art gallery individually and independently in large numbers. The result for this year was that the museum and art gallery were thus avoided of the giving of lectures to the children by museum officials unaccustomed to the work of bringing facts and illustrations home to the intelligence of the young. The children had the proper clothing, may carry thoughts in motion never travel alone, but gather companions, and in this case quality

which the director and his staff had the opportunity of seeing the teachers who were to lead the parties the benefit of their technical knowledge of the exhibits was held before the children's visits, and the children, when they came, were instructed by their own teachers. The disadvantage was thus avoided of the giving of lectures to the children by museum officials unaccustomed to the work of bringing facts and illustrations home to the intelligence of the young. The children had the proper clothing, may carry thoughts in motion never travel alone, but gather companions, and in this case quality

Recently arrangements have been successfully carried out whereby 78 parties of children, numbering in all over 2000, visited the museum for the purpose of studying the historical development of British industries. Eight features were emphasized: The Bronze Age; the late Celtic Age; the Roman British Age; typical Bristol industries of pottery and porcelain; glass; pewter, shipbuilding; and the Bristol Standard Weights and Measures. A set of notes with suggested questions drawing attention to the salient points was drawn up by the museum director for the use of teachers and children. A meeting in

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To Monitor Readers Who Travel
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Information may be had at these offices concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines, shops and schools which are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Why Study English?

By ORPHA V. ROE

Ideas and Words

WORDS require a force back of them before they can fulfill their purpose. This force is called thought. Idea is a mind picture, the mind's first apprehension, and thought is the mental handling of that idea. The linking of ideas becomes thought, which seeks manifestation clothed in words presentable to minds other than that of the thinker.

The arrangement of these words is called a sentence, but, sad to say, many sentences, although well-worded, are devoid of any idea worthy of expression. Words built into sentences that have ideas properly clothed, may carry thoughts that will move the minds of others to wise expression, for thoughts in motion never travel alone, but gather companions, and in this case quality

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Flute Music Used With Paintings

Philadelphia, Pa. Special Correspondence

MAKING a practical trout of the theory that music and painting can find a common basis of interpretation, the director of art education in the public schools of Philadelphia uses flute music in his lessons on appreciation of painting.

The method the director, Dr. Theodore M. Dillaway, employs is simple. He goes from school to school with a traveling exhibition of paintings. Grouping these about him on the lecture platform, he plays various airs on his flute. After each selection the pupils pick out that picture which, in their best interpretation, the music. It is an interesting game into which they enter with great zest.

The purpose underlying this combination course is to cultivate an appreciation of art in more than one phase, according to Dr. Dillaway. While conceding that not every pupil can become an artist, he feels that the development of a well-rounded artistic sense in children should receive more attention.

"One of the most striking features of the lesson," said Dr. Dillaway, "is the unanimity among the pupils. They make their decisions quickly and with great conviction. Suggestions that perhaps another picture would do as well find little agreement."

"In the lessons," he says, "for example, I play a selection with a strong emotional appeal, such as the William Tell Overture. The children turn to pictures of the Romantic School, pictures with intense reds and oranges, with vivid contrasts of light and shade.

"Then I try a lively air. La Cinqtaine, for example, I play. The pupils immediately pick out an autumn scene with bright colors. With a lullaby, such as Berceuse, they are not quite sure it should be classed as music, saying it is not sad and yet not a jolly tune, but they unhesitatingly turn to sunsets or pleasant evening scenes in their interpretation of it."

"Light, airy tunes—Chase of the Butterflies, for example—result in the selection of a daisy scene, or perhaps apple trees in blossom. A rousing march always is paired with a picture in which brilliant red is the dominant color."

In connection with this work it is interesting to note that Nino Ronchi, an Italian painter, has busied himself for several years in setting down music in colors. Ronchi, who is now in New York City, is said to have painted an interpretation of American jazz, in addition to making pictures of the music of great composers such as Wagner, Chopin and Debussy, working from the creative end of the same subject in which Dr. Dillaway is interested—the interrelation of the two arts.

[This is the third of four articles on the study of English. The first two appeared Feb. 12 and 13. The last will appear Feb. 25.]

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Will the Modern Critic Ponder?

A CRITIC is one who attempts to limit the artist to his own field of appreciation. What conforms to his taste or to a set of given rules is art; what fails to conform is not art. His sympathies may be large and his understanding acute, in which case his opinion will have value; more often, especially in modern days, he will indulge his eccentricities at the expense of many misjudged readers. But whatever his merit, his task is always to persuade the flood into what he considers to be its proper channel and to dam up all other means of escape.

Yet with the coming of spring, the waters overflow their banks and pour down the hillside through a thousand unnumbered gullies. The rivulets gush out of old beds, and all through the air rings the bawling of the freshets. Then for awhile the critics contend among themselves. There are those who would force the streams back into the old watercourse, and those who would abandon the old completely in favor of the new. Concessions are made, positions are shifted, many a spring which has refreshed the thirsty is forgotten awhile, and many a noisy rill of surface water chartered with the solemnity due to a river, until suddenly the summer heat dries it up and it is no more.

Formerly, none but great names commanded the attention of the public. Therefore the errors of criticism, though conspicuous, were few. But the case is changed. Where Aristotle or Dr. Johnson might well have hesitated to tread, the mob of book reviewers; most of whom do not know an anapest from a lamb, rush in, voicing the most extraordinary dogmas, dogmas conceived in ignorance and expressed in split infinitives. But more fantastic than the dogmas themselves, is the arrogance which supposes them of permanent significance. Even when the names of great men are affixed to theories of poetry they are transitory. Consider a few of them: Poetry is the expression of an emotion or idea through rhyme and meter (generally admitted until the present); poetry should be freed from rhyme and meter (the Modernists); the heroic couplet is the only proper vehicle for poetry (the neo-Classicalists); the heroic couplet is the proper vehicle for poetry (generally admitted at present); poetry must teach (the Victorians); poetry must never teach (the aesthetes); poetry must awaken visual sensation (the Imagists); poetry must awaken the street music (Dylan Thomas, Verlaine); poetry must not become unduly emotional (Dr. Johnson); poetry must set free the emotions (Bacon).

The row of critical works on my shelves, wink at me with their faded gold eyes, and I wink back at them. As I look at them, their bindings faded, their leaves yellowed, and their opinions more faded and more yellowed than I, I am moved to that same laughter with which one regards quarreling children. Out of the four or five thousand pages, possibly a score of pronouncements have stood, and they are so general as to be capable of any interpretation. No-

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Emerson in the Yosemite Valley

Early in the afternoon, when we reached Clark's Station, I was surprised to see the party dismount. And when I asked if we were not going into the grove to camp they said: "No." Then I pictured the big climate-changing, inspiring fire I would make, praised the beauty and fragrance of Sequoia flame, told how the great trees would stand out against the purple light, while the stars looked down between the great domes; ending by urging them to come on and make an immortal Emerson night of it. But the house habit was not to be overcome, nor the strange dread of pure night air, though it is only cooled day air with a little dew in it. So the carpet dust and unknown reeks were preferred. And to think of this being a Boston choice. Sad commentary on culture and the glorious transcendentalism.

Accustomed to reach whatever place I started for, I was going up the mountain alone to camp, and wait the coming of the party next day. But since Emerson was so soon to vanish, I concluded to stop with him. He hardly spoke a word all evening, yet it was a great pleasure simply to be with him, warming in the light of his face as at a fire. In the morning we rode up the trail through a noble forest of pine and fir into the famous Mariposa Grove, and stayed an hour or two, mostly in ordinary tourist fashion—looking at the biggest giants, measuring them with a tape line, riding through prostrate fire-bored trunks, etc., though Mr. Emerson was alone occasionally, sauntering about as if under a spell. As we walked through a fine group, he quoted, "There were giants in those days," recognizing the antiquity of the race. To commemorate his visit, Mr. Galen Clark, the guardian of the grove, selected

the finest of the unnamed trees and requested him to give it a name. He named it Samoset, after the New England sachem, as the best that occurred to him. The poor bit of measured time was soon spent, and while the saddles were being adjusted I again urged Emerson to stay. "You are yourself a Sequoia," I said. "Stop and get acquainted with your big brethren." But he was . . . how a child in the hands of his affectionate but sadly civilized friends, who seemed as full of old-fashioned conformity as of bold intellectual independence. . . . The party mounted and rode away in wondrous contentment; apparently tracing the trail through cedars and dogwood bushes, around the bases of the big trees, up the slope of the sequoia basin, and over the divide. I followed to the edge of the grove. Emerson lingered in the rear of the train, and when he reached

the top of the ridge, after all the rest of the party were over and out of sight, he turned his horse, took off his hat and waved me a last goodbye. I felt lonely, so sure had I been that Emerson of all men would be the quickest to see the mountains and sing them. Gazing awhile on the spot where he vanished, I sauntered back into the heart of the grove, made a bed of sequoia plumes and ferns by the side of the stream, gathered a store of firewood, and then walked about until sundown. The birds, robins, thrushes, warblers, etc., that had kept out of sight, came about me, now that all was quiet and made cheer. After sundown I built a great fire, and as usual had it all to myself. And though I was alone for the first time in these forests, I quickly took heart again—the trees had not gone to Boston, nor the birds. —John Muir, in "Our National Parks."



Summer Evening. From a Painting by Christian Skredsvig

The "Ocean-Say" Call

The road that is commonly reputed to lead to manhood was taken by the infant Jacob, as we have seen, in a fashion having no especial claim to originality. Nor can anything out of the customary be promised before he had passed several milestones. The first word which Margaret taught him was Daddy, and for a season everybody

was greeted as Daddy, even Granmer Gurley. And later, with the same content of inviolable distinctions, the vesper star glowing on high through evening's lilac was declared by him to be a moon. But one particular phenomenon there was, swimming in his ever-widening ken, that never from a moment in which he first observed it did he confuse with any other phenomenon, earthly or heavenly. "Cliff, stalhs, lighthouse, ocean-say," big Jake would repeat again and again as he stood in the garden holding little Jake on his arm and turning to the various features of the surrounding landscape, in a clumsy endeavor to instruct his offspring on the geography of Tide's End and its environs. "Cliff, stalhs, lighthouse, ocean-say," Cliff, stalhs, lighthouse, ocean-say, Cliff, stalhs, lighthouse, ocean-say.

For a long time the child was content during that geography lesson to nestle against his father's blue-garbed bosom, so cosy was the great safe cradle of that encircling arm, so satisfying the smell of the salt water that had soaked into the coarse woollen texture and the smell of calloused fingers alternately capered and clung to by five tiny fingers whose touch turned them gentle.

Then came a day when Margaret stood proudly watching and listening while big Jake gave the lesson for the first time. The sun, that had contributed the richest of all colors to her face, was in her hair, and the wind was there also, fresh from the sea, bringing golden wavelets. A smile was on her lips to hear his catalogue, "Cliff, stalhs, lighthouse, ocean-say," now grown very familiar. Margaret had a share in that earnest educational movement, moreover. She pointed a finger to guide little Jake's attention, first to this object, then to that object, and other, with a kinship by way of inconsequential variety.

The kiss was ignored, of course, but on this fiftieth occasion the lesson was followed with unusual attention. The child, watched his father's lips as they formed each syllable, he watched his mother's hand, a dimpling signpost to the great world beyond the white-painted barrier at the fall of the garden.

The lesson drew to its close, seemingly as inconclusive as ever. Then the tiny face screwed up, threatening a storm, threatening a sneeze (for the universal fashion of babies), threatening any mortal thing whatsoever except that which came of it. The storm passed over, the sneeze passed over, the bewildering pucker gradually smoothed itself; and at last, after a very anxious time indeed for the two people looking on, the mouth that hitherto had been content to utter such simple words as "Daddy," and the like, gave forth a sound that honored neither the simple syllabified cliff, nor the more ambitious stalhs (which Jake had pronounced during the lesson as "steths"), nor the lighthouse, but the triple-syllabied, the most ambitious object of them all—the ocean-say!

At any rate, his father declared the gurgling noise to be a pronunciation of ocean-say. "Ocean-say," echoed big Jake, allowing himself to be swept into a seventh heaven without thinking about it. And the infant gurgled the word a second time.

An Architectural Caprice

Just as the Basilica of St. Mark, with its sumptuous exterior, recalls the greatness and the conquests of the Venetian people, the Palace of the Doges, which lifts its severe mass beside the temple, occupying one whole side of the Piazzetta, forces a realization of the incomparable power exercised over the city by the magistracy of the Republic, with its dark councils and its tribunals with their inquisitorial policies, characteristic of a nation that existed in perpetual conspiracy.

The Palace of the Doges forms a chapter by itself, and a most brilliant one, in the history of architecture. No other monument in the world possesses the slightest claim to family connection with this one.

It is beautiful; its ivory-tinted marbles and rose-colored mosaics glow in the sunshine; its white balustrades are reflected like ripples of lace in the undulating waters of the Riva degli Schiavoni. . . . The palace seems almost aerial, sustained as are the outer walls by rows of columns.

On the ground floor extends the long arcade of solid and undecorated pointed arches, supported by short and very heavy shafts; and above this runs a second loggia of lighter and more slender columns which gracefully carry rosettes, where the stone, carved and hollowed with as much ease as if it were white plaster, resembles the delicate crochet work of a school girl.

Upon this light foundation, which resembles the base of some fantastic mansion seen in dreams, rests the body of the palace, a severe mass of red brick with no other openings than a row of oval windows destitute of decorations, and a balcony simulating an altar, embellished with figures and foliage, whose triple final rises far above the roof.

Pietro Basseggio, Felippo Calendario and other Venetian architects who participated in the construction of the Palace of the Doges, conceived the general caprice of towering the orders. The light construction, the airy forms, the loggias, which usually appear in the upper portion in order that their beautiful contents may stand out against the heavy portion, the crushing mass, that which should serve as a foundation, is piled upon them, constituting an architectural miracle that astounds one at first sight—Vicente Blasco Ibañez, in "In the Land of Art."

Norway Summer Nights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. The golden twilight of a summer eve, The rose-hue sky reflected in the lake. The hush and stillness of all things astir, Deep calmness reigning over woods and fields.

The woodland thrush alone his song pours forth, From depths of forest and from mountain slope. While from the glade a tinkling bell is heard, As merrily the shepherd girl her wards turns home, Nourished in pasture and now satisfied.

Oh, for the blessing of a summer night, Which quiets all the daytime's anxious quest! Soft skies like maiden blush, pale blue and golden dusk, Deep silence in the shadow of the pine. A breathless stirring in the aspen leaves, The silver jingling from a drooping birch; Swift velvet footsteps from a passing hare, And soft, sweet twittering from every tiny nest.

Fair summer nights at home! The memory Makes my whole heart stretch out in thankfulness and love For all the beauty, harmony and peace, Which you know how to give, dear summer in the North!

Kathrine Aagaard.

Ancient Athens

To pass from Sparta to Athens, is to pass from a barracks to a playground. All the beauty, all the grace, all the joy of Greece; all that chains the desire of mankind, with a yearning that is never stilled, to that one golden moment in the past, . . . centres about that bright and stately city of romance, the home of Pericles and his age, when from generation to generation has streamed upon ages less illustrious an influence at once the sanest and the most inspired of all that have shaped the secular history of the world. Gifted by mountain and sea, by haunted fountain and sacred grove, shaped and adorned by the master hands of Phidias and Polygnotus and filled with the breath of passion and song by Euripides and Plato, Athens, famed alike for the legendary deeds of heroes and gods and for the feats of her human sons in council, art, and war, is a name, to those who have felt her spell, more familiar and more dear than any of the few that mark with gold the sombre scroll of history. And still across the years we feel the throb of the glorious verse that broke in praise of his native land from the lips of Euripides:

"Happy of yore were the children of race divine, Happy the sons of old Erechtheus' line Who in their holy state With hands inviolate Gather the flower of wisdom far-renowned, Lightly lifting their feet in the lucid air. Where the sacred nine, the Pierid Muses, bare Harmonia golden-crowned. . . . And this, the Athens of poetry and art, is but another aspect of the

Athena of political history. The same individuality, the same fire and passionate energy that worked in the hearts of her sculptors and her poets, moulded also and inspired her city life. In contradistinction to the stern and rigid discipline of Sparta, the Athenian citizen displayed the rarest, the versatility, the zeal that only freedom and self-reliance can teach. The contrast is patent at every stage of the history of the two states, and has been aptly set forth by the poet in the speech which he puts into the mouths of the Corinthian allies of Sparta:

"You have never considered," they say to the Lacedaemonians, "what manner of men are these Athenians with whom you will have to fight, and how utterly unlike yourselves. They are revolutionary, equally quick in the conception and in the execution of every new plan; while you are conservative—careful only to keep what you have, originating nothing, and not acting even when action is most necessary. They are bold beyond their strength; they run risks which prudence would condemn; and in the midst of misfortunes they are full of hope. Whereas it is your nature, though strong, to act feebly; when your plans are most prudent, to distrust them; and when calamities come upon you, to shrink back. They are impetuous, and you are dilatory; they are always abroad, and you are always at home. For they hope to gain something by leaving their homes; but you are afraid that your new enterprise may imperil what you have already. When conquerors, they pursue their victory to the utmost; when defeated, they fall back the last. . . . When they do not carry out an intention which they have formed, they seem to have sustained a personal bereavement; when an enterprise succeeds, they have gained a mere instalment of what is to come; but if the fail, they at once conceive new hopes to fill up the void. With them alone to hope is to have, for they lose not a moment in the execution of an idea. . . . None enjoy their good things less, because they are home; but you are afraid that your desire is their only holiday. They deem the quiet of inaction to be as disagreeable as the most tiresome business. If a man should say of them, in a word, that they were home-bred, they would have no sense nor to allow peace to other men, he would simply speak the truth." —G. Lowes Dickinson, in "The Greek View of Life."

Good-bye to England—land of little towns And a great history. Good-bye, sweet lanes Full of bright angel children, and old men Ruddy and gentle; and the oaks and beeches, Elms that engulf a hamlet in the sky, Majestic, beautiful, benignly towering Over a tiny green and grassy villa—Thatched and depressed with ivy and the beehives—And infant shops with Lilliputian toys, Odd notions sold for a penny with a smile, From clean bow windows out of woodland. These are her jewels, these small sacred towns. Unique in the Universe! These miniatures, Initials on a medieval text, Brilliant as Chaucer's death-defying page, Enrich the map of England.

—John Jay Chapman, in "The Atlantic."

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Character Building

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who expressed much loving-kindness was once asked how he could always be so kind, thoughtful, and considerate of others. Surprised, she replied that perhaps it was natural, since among her earliest recollections was that of seeing her mother go, during a snowstorm, with a basket of food to a family in distress. When this family was found to be suffering from cold as well as hunger, her mother had gone to a place still farther on, where fuel could be obtained, and had ordered some to be sent to them. These and other kindly deeds had been witnessed when a child, and had impressed her as right and natural. So she grew naturally into performing little acts of kindness herself. She felt there was no praise due her, as she had been taught by precept and example what was right, and that the laws of righteousness should be obeyed; that it was natural to manifest good qualities just as it was natural to grow in stature. Glorious fruition of right instruction!

Hosena Ballou wrote, "Education commences at the mother's knee, and every word spoken within the hearth of little children tends towards the formation of character." Should we not be careful, then, in training children, to aid them in the formation of good characters? To teach others to be righteous we must ourselves do the right; that is, our thoughts must be good, for then we shall do good—reflect and radiate goodness.

If one's mentality must be pure in order to help young people and others to acquire noble characters, how is this to be achieved? Christian Science teaches that the omnipotent God, good, is All, and that evil is unreal. Knowing this, one must cast out or destroy all evil beliefs housed in his mental realm; and there are no unrighteous thoughts, for these are born of God, enter, purifying consciousness. In proportion to the destruction in one's consciousness of wrong thoughts—such as hate, fear, dishonesty, cruelty, and self-superiority—one's mentality becomes inhabited by the true ideas of love, trust, honesty, kindness, humility, and such like. No room, however small, should be left for error to occupy. One's consciousness should be protected by sentinels of Truth and Love, so that only right thoughts shall gain admittance. He whose thoughts are of goodness is able to impart good, especially to children. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 236) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Children are more tractable than adults, and learn more readily to love the simple virtues that will make them happy and good."

Those of mature years have more to unlearn, uproot, cast out, and destroy with the ideas of good; but when this is accomplished, their characters become reformed. Some of the essential qualities of a good

Rose Pogonias

A saturated meadow, Sun-shaped and jewel-small, A circle scarcely wider Than the trees around were tall; Where winds were quick excluded, And the air was stifling sweet With the breath of many flowers,—A temple of the heat.

There we bowed us in the burning, As the sun's right wing swept in, To plant where none could miss them A thousand orchises: For though the grass was scattered, Yet every second spear Seemed tipped with wings of color, That tinged the atmosphere.

We raised a simple prayer Before we left the spot. That in the general mowing That place might be forgot; Or if not all so favoured, Obtain such grace of hours, That none should mow the grass there While so confused with flowers. —Robert Frost, in "A Boy's Will."

Social Feeling

Chateaubriand's uprising against fate was genuine and not borrowed. His grudge never became an obsession, nor did he grow permanently embittered against human institutions. As a fish in the political pond, he bit far too often and had a memory far too short for the sharpness of the hook, to permit us to consign him to the category of the "temperamentally" unsocial. We need but mention the host of friendships which he made after his return from exile. His physical environment in England was irritating. His attic-rooms were undisturbed by stimulating art treasures. There was no gorgeous array of the world's best literature in handy compilations along his walls. Instead there were unengaged school duties, and when he returned tired from the day's tasks among strangers, there were the narrow uninteresting walls of his room.

It is almost surprising that the result was a mere diversion of his social feeling into more abstract channels, instead of the atrophy which one might expect. Super-intellectuals turn anarchists, but Chateaubriand was not a super-intellectual. Chateaubriand instead became active in "settling" on paper the abstract and practical troubles of mankind, notably of the Gallic world, the while he cordially desired to dig for himself far from the cry of humanity, somewhere in utter seclusion, the proverbial hole, and to pull the hole in after him. It is a curious sight to behold a preacher of social obligation thus turning his back upon his audience. The strength of his social feeling does not abate for all its centrifugal application.—Henry Powell Spring, in "Chateaubriand at the Crossways."

character are the right ideas mentioned above. Those who do not possess true qualities are unable to demonstrate love, trust, honesty, kindness, humility, and kindred attributes. They are not qualified to assist anyone toward goodness. We cannot be too careful in our endeavor to show the children the way of righteousness. Mrs. Eddy says (ibid., p. 235): "The teachers of schools and the readers in churches should be selected with as direct reference to their morals as to their learning or their correct reading. Nurseries of character should be strongly Garrisoned with virtue."

A child reared in a home where goodness abides is taught to love God and to be obedient to good. So instructed, he manifests love for all. His thought is not fearful, but trustful; for he realizes in his own way that "the Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly." He grows into maturity expressing honesty, and does not incur debts that will not be paid. He expresses kindness and mercifulness to animals. He is humble, and receptive to good regardless of the channel through which it comes.

The upright in character radiate righteous qualities. Should such seem to fall into error, they cannot remain in that condition. In an honest heart evil seeds do not thrive; they cannot live there. In the presence of good, error vanishes into nothingness.

There are those who are busy working for a livelihood, or for social distinction, who frequently fail to teach their children obedience to right, practically turning them loose to do as they will. It is not sufficient to think occasionally that God will care for them. Neither is one's duty fulfilled when his children are well clad, well fed, and comfortably sheltered. If, later, when they grow up, these children develop evil tendencies and prove themselves to be undesirable citizens, the parents should not complain; but, however late, should faithfully endeavor, as far as lies in their power, to correct the erroneous thinking of their children and rectify the wrongs arising therefrom. To make these unfortunate ones useful members of society is neither to pity nor to condemn them, but to change their thinking from wrong concepts to right ones.

As we learn through Christian Science the beauty of holiness, it should not be considered a difficult duty, but a divine privilege, to assist others to think rightly—to dwell upon "whatever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, . . . lovely, . . . of good report." Thus unblemished characters are formed, or made anew, to aid in regenerating mankind.

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STOCKS TURN DOWNWARD IN BRISK MARKET

Pressure Against Industrial and Railroads Causes Heavy Tone

Weakness of several varied issues, including Bethlehem Steel, Chesapeake & Ohio and Seaboard Air Line preferred, unsettled the New York Stock Market at today's opening, and turned the general trend downward. American Can dropped a point, and Mack Trucks fell back 3/4, responding to announcement that the road refunding program had been suspended completely.

Runners of closing annual earnings reports would be disappointing contributed to the selling of industrial shares.

Offerings increased in volume and included many standard railroad issues, which showed little resistance to selling pressure. Bethlehem Steel, Locomotive and others, however, were sold at a loss of 1 to 2 points were recorded by Southern Pacific, American Can, American Steel, American Smelting, Pressed Steel and Car.

Among the oil stocks which were hammered down were Pan-American, Gulf, and others. Foreign exchanges were steady at the opening, French francs rallying 7 points to 52.2 cents.

Sharp Reactions

Bears threw large blocks of stock into the market during the first hour, forcing reactions of 1 to 3/4 points in scores of issues. New York, American Can, Seaboard Air Line, and others.

Phillips Petroleum, Universal Petroleum, and others.

Resumption of bullish operations in Jordan Motors, which was bid up 2 points to above and in Texas & Pacific, which touched record top at 2 1/2, steadied the general list around noon, and rallied started in Baldwin, American Can and Mack Trucks, Call money resuming at 3 1/2 per cent.

Heavy selling broke out again in all quarters in the afternoon, following a momentary rise in the railroads in sympathy with the 3-point advance in Atchafalaya. Du Pont dropped 3 points, and the general list followed the dividend to 3.0 per cent basis. U. S. Steel, Iron Pipe yielded 6 and Commercial Solvents 4 1/2.

Bonds Reactionary

Reactionary tendencies predominated in today's bond trading, with prices of all classes of securities crumbling before a general onslaught of selling.

French obligations which held firm in the face of last week's break in the franc, yielded readily today, although the currency recovered.

Losses of a point or so were recorded by most of the governmental, municipal and railroad issues. Selling of the domestic railroad issues embraced Frisco, St. Paul, Seaboard, "Katy," Erie and a variety of other speculative issues. New York bonds, however, reflecting the success of the road's refunding program, moved counter to the general trend.

Following the reaction in oil stocks, bonds of these companies developed pronounced weakness. Sinclair Consolidated Gas, breaking 2 1/2 points, and Standard Oil of New York, dropping 1 point, were among the heaviest.

The \$35,000,000 Polish loan, offered today, was oversubscribed.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call money..... 4 1/2 %
Overnight..... 4 1/2 %
Year money..... 4 1/2 %
Customers' money..... 4 1/2 %
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EASIER TREND
NOW NOTED IN
STEEL PRICESIndications Production Peak
Is Passed—Keen Foreign
Competition

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Special)—

Conditions in the steel industry were unusually stable during the last week. There was practically no change in the operating rates of important price changes were made.

There are some indications that the peak of production is passed with a tendency toward lower operating rates in some sections.

Likewise there are indications of a slight backwash in prices of the recent advance, the nearer the material is to the raw state the more prone it is to ease. The slight weakness in pig iron and scrap, which has been in the last few weeks is now extending to certain forms of semi-finished steel. Sheet iron is recognized as being lower at \$38 a gross ton, Pittsburgh.

The recent higher prices are largely untested. Thus, though steel is being held for delivery, Pittsburgh, for second quarter delivery, deliveries are still being made on old contracts at 20c. Consumers will not in the mood to buy until this cheaper material is used up.

Ingot Output Gains

Some more statistics have come out to make a complete picture of the improvement in January. Steel ingot production gained 13 per cent over December, the same percentage of gain that took place in pig iron, thus showing that production has been well balanced and that pig iron is being regularly converted into steel.

The ingot production in January was 4,173,498 tons, which is within a half per cent of the record for all time in the history of the industry. The increase is 100 per cent from the low point of last year. It shows that the operating rate for the first month of this year was at 90 per cent of capacity, capacity being commonly accepted as 54,000,000 tons yearly.

The industry fairly hums with activity, many finishing mills working with both day and night shifts. In Chicago districts 8,000 additional men have been employed at the steel mills since the first of the year.

Foreign iron and steel coming to this country are occupying increasing interest. Imports of foreign pig iron are the largest in years. Foreign pig iron and steel are being sold at Philadelphia in Boston and at Philadelphia. At Providence about 10,000 tons of foreign iron are being sold.

Domestic producers of pig iron have become thoroughly alarmed, as the duty of 75c a ton is inadequate to keep back the tide. The American producers have called attention of the foreign influx to the Government, which in turn has been asked to consider in Europe and find whether the anti-dumping law is being violated. Iron from India is mentioned in particular.

German pig iron from the Thyssen works near Essen is the latest kind to invade American shores. It is made from Swedish and North African ores, the same as are used for the famous and well-liked Dutch iron and is claimed to resemble the Dutch product.

Much of the foreign iron has no storage space provided for it, and must be sold upon the ship's arrival, thereby causing importers to make price concessions. Some have sold as low as \$25, Boston, duty paid, which means that Buffalo iron is undersold by \$4 a ton.

More Furnaces in Blast

More domestic furnaces are preparing to go into blast. The Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation has lighted a furnace in the Buffalo region, making 18 out of 22 going into blast. Pennsylvania and New Jersey furnaces are about to start.

The City of New York will open bids for March 16 for the purchase of cast iron pipe and fittings, and for the first time in several years foreign competition is anticipated.

A French maker has been selling pipe in New England cities at from \$2 to \$5 a ton under American prices, and is said to be able to cut by \$7 to \$10 a ton and still make profits, because of the lower wage scale in France.

The gain of more than 200,000 tons in the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation in January was remarkable because January was exceptionally heavy throughout the industry, but new orders in the case of the Steel Corporation, at least, must have been even greater.

The higher selling price of oil has induced the oil companies to place orders for pipe-lines with the leading iron pipe makers. The Houston Oil Company has issued a tentative inquiry for 2000 tons of large pipe.

Freight car buying has improved. Whereas less than 2000 cars, nearly 5000 cars have been ordered so far in February. It was feared that Ohio is making for 25,000 tons of rails and 1,000,000 tie plates.

Steel jobbers report a better volume of sales than in January. Tubes, structural steel and galvanized sheets are in best demand. Large tonnages are called for, but the steel mills cannot make prompt deliveries.

Lead has been the most conspicuous nonferrous metal because of its weakness. On Friday the American Smelt and Refining Company reduced its price \$5 a ton to 95c a pound, because of continuing lowering prices at London. It was feared that Mexican lead would flood the American market unless domestic prices were reduced.

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2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended February 14, 1925

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STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

DETROIT

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

DENVER

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

HARTFORD

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Silver 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Gold 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Platinum 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Palladium 100 100 100 +1

BOSTON

STOCKS

High Low Last Chg.

2000 Am. Can. 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Steel 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Wire 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Lead 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Copper 100 100 100 +1

2000 Am. Nickel 100 100 100 +1

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of Poland 25-year sinking fund 3 per

cent bonds.

Other large issues include an addi-

tional \$5,000,000 American Gas & Elec-

tric Company 6 per cent debentures,

\$5,000,000 Indiana and Michigan Elec-

tric Company first and refundary and

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When Winter Comes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The waters of metropolitan journalism, never too placid, have been more than usually stirred by a proposition made in good faith by the Christian Century to the newspaper owners of Chicago, and reading substantially as follows:

Crime News and Logic

Gentlemen—We cannot doubt that as citizens you who control the great newspapers of Chicago share with all your intelligent and respectable readers a grave concern for the evil effects which the press is having upon the moral life of the community. Our proposal is this: That you, the proprietors of the daily press of Chicago, agree together upon a united shift of news emphasis for one month.

It could be decided that all the newspapers of Chicago would for thirty days "play down" crime, bestiality and the sordid aspects of life and "play up" those really significant events and constructive activities that make citizenship in such a city and such a land a high privilege.

We have not at hand the rejoinders of the Chicago journalists. Judging by the type of journalism in vogue in that city, we imagine that they are or will be pungent and virile. The youth seeking a pen who told the salesman to "put in half a dozen trenchants and one or two faciles" was probably getting in training for a Chicago editorial post. But lacking the response of the Chicago press to the challenge of the Christian Century, we find interest in the comments of contemporaries nearer at hand.

The Boston Herald, for example, finds an analogy between deeds of crime and grade crossing accidents. "If no one spread the alarm about grade crossing accidents," it says, "they would be much more frequent than they are today." It thinks that laws are better enforced because publicity given to crime has awakened the people to the need for enforcement. Maybe that is the reason why the anti-prohibitionists are so keen about not only violating the prohibition law, but in telling the world, with some exaggeration, all about the violations. But we suspect the motive. If there were no stories published of the violation of the prohibition law, would there be more or fewer violations? We rather think that contempt for the law is bred by constantly harping upon its violation.

If this viewpoint is wrong, if in fact publicity is a deterrent to the commission of crime, why are the newspapers of today not logical enough to take the Newgate Calendar for their model and extend the amount of attention given to moral and criminal offenses? As a matter of fact, many of the newspapers which most earnestly uphold the theory of publicity as a deterrent to crime boast of the small space they allot to criminal news. The New York World, for example, retorts to the Christian Century's plea that New York papers do not emphasize crime anyway. It backs up its assertion with these figures of first-page "stories" on a single day:

Crime—World, 1 item; Times, 0; Herald Tribune, 1; American, 0.
Foreign Affairs—World, 1; Times, 2; Herald Tribune, 2; American, 2.
Public Affairs, United States—World, 3; Times, 4; Herald Tribune, 3; American, 1.
Miscellaneous—World, 8; Times, 7; Herald Tribune, 10; American, 8.

The single crime story was the theft of \$40,000 in securities from a messenger, carried by two papers inconspicuously.

A very creditable showing! But if we are to accept the theory of publicity as a deterrent to crime, why make the story of the robbery of the messenger inconspicuous? The efficacy of the remedy ought to increase in proportion to the size of its type.

The attitude of our contemporaries is illogical. They should choose their line of defense and stick to it. If they really are subordinating crime news, as the World insists, more power to them, and may they persevere in their good work. But if they really think crime news is a deterrent to the commission of crime, they ought to print more of it, and not inconspicuously, but with all the typographical emphasis the office equipment permits.

In June of the present year, in the city of St. Paul, there will be observed the one-hundredth anniversary of the first group of Norwegian immigrants in the United States. It is expected that delegates and visitors from every state in the Union, from Canada, and from the homeland of these sturdy pioneers, will be in attendance, possibly to the number of 125,000 or 150,000. The particular event to be commemorated is the landing, in New York Harbor, on Oct. 9, 1825, of the sloop Restoration, carrying a band of courageous men and women seeking homes and fortunes in an alien land.

As one surveys the progress made by these people, their descendants, and the thousands of Americanized Norwegians who followed them into the great northwestern country, it seems that much more than a century must have elapsed in its accomplishment. An effort will be made to appropriately depict this progress in a pageant to be held on what will be designated as "America Day." Similarly, on "Norway Day," there will be portrayed the history of the mother country from the most ancient period down to the present. In interesting contrast there will be shown a replica of the vessel supposed to have been used by Leif Ericson in his voyage of discovery, and one of the Restoration, the somewhat less crude sailing vessel used by the pioneer group centuries later.

The capital city of Minnesota has been appropriately selected as the setting for this celebration. It is in the states of the old northwest, now more definitely referred to as the middle west, that the immigration from Norway and other Scandinavian countries centered. A century ago there was little to attract the newcomers to Canada. Had the development there been as far advanced as it was in Wisconsin and Minnesota, no doubt the Dominion would have been the goal of the immigrants, despite the fact that their preference was for residence under a

democracy, rather than in a land governed by a constitutional monarchy. But the search of the Norsemen has ever been for the land "farthest north." They, like the peoples of every other country, seem naturally to migrate along latitudinal lines. The tendency is almost invariably indicated by the movements of populations in the United States, as is apparent to anyone who cares to study the migration from east to west, and even from west to east, during the last hundred years.

It has been said to the credit of the Americanized Norwegians that they do not come within the classifications adopted by those who have been somewhat critically referred to in recent years as "hyphenates." They recognize no divided or dual fealty. In their schools and in their churches, as well as in their homes, they teach and practice all the cherished precepts of loyalty to the institutions of the land of their adoption. It is because of this that they have taken their places as leaders, in those states and communities where their numbers are great, in social, political and industrial life.

Naturally, in the celebration which is planned to commemorate the arrival of the pioneers in this movement which has meant much to the people of two friendly nations, there will be that commendable co-operation among those of the two races most concerned which will testify to the regard in which each is held by the other. No inherited rivalries remain, even if they ever existed.

In the day-by-day records of events in Europe, there is much which might, if badly interpreted, tend toward discouragement. But in any survey of the conditions in Europe as a whole there must be found many elements of the most heartening character. It is essential, therefore, that the cabled news should be placed in its proper perspective and should not be confounded with the general trend of things.

The Wider View of Things

Undoubtedly progress in the direction of peace and prosperity has been made during the past year. No observer who takes a sufficiently broad view can be deceived. The relations between France and Germany, in spite of the immediate disputes, are vastly improved. Russia shows some signs of settling down, and is gradually being admitted into the comity of nations. England, which was on bad terms with its neighbor across the Channel, is now striving to act with its former ally. The misunderstanding between America and various European countries, including France, is being dissipated. Austria has been placed on its feet and Hungary has been saved from ruin. The relations between the countries of the Little Entente and the countries which formerly were the leaders of the "Ramshackle Empire," are indisputably better. In short, there is ground for hope and confidence. Europe is setting to work to rehabilitate itself and to find, in forgetfulness of its old feuds, the basis for unity.

It is for the serious writer who endeavors to present a true picture of events to seize every possible occasion of giving a view of ensemble. It is for him not to be obsessed by the unfortunate fluctuations of public opinion, by the untoward circumstances which must necessarily arise. It is for him to keep in mind the goal for which everybody, consciously or unconsciously, is striving, and to remind his readers of the tremendous advance that is to be registered.

Many attempts have been made to define the duties of the correspondent and of the newspaper. Nothing is more difficult than to lay down hard and fast rules, but if a generalization be permitted, a partial definition may be given as follows: There should be an accurate but necessarily limited day-by-day record of the immediate facts, without undue insistence on the unfavorable or the apparently unfavorable features, but it should always be remembered that such a record is only a facet of the many-sided prism, and there should be, in addition, special attention constantly paid to the larger current of events and situations in which the daily eddies may prove to be of little or no apparent importance.

It is in this fashion the work of newspaper correspondents should be understood, and above all the test should be, not the power of the swift notations, but the ability to stand back from the swirling stream and take heed of its larger motion and general direction. Probably not enough attention is paid to the art of synthesizing the various and sometimes contradictory pieces of information which swim up like straws on the current.

Any wider view of Europe and its multitudinous happenings would, we are convinced, induce a sense of thankfulness and a belief that whatever may be the ups and downs of diplomatic action, the world is truly marching to better conceptions and happier relations.

Recent occurrences have tended to impress upon the thought of those who have given consideration to the matter the conviction, born of somewhat vague belief, that there is an increasing tendency, in the United States at least, to carry to undue lengths the effort to reform the unregenerate and the vicious by an unwise tempering of justice with what, in the estimation of the few, is generous mercy. It is probable that in the experience of nearly every American community there may be recalled instances where there has not only been an admitted miscarriage of justice, but an affront to the law and to society by the ill-advised paroling or pardoning of those convicted of serious offenses.

With this realization there has come a commendable awakening on the part of the public to an understanding that, to prevent a recurrence or repetition of these abuses, there must be devised and made operative some plan which will safeguard and protect a common or community right, while assuring at the same time a reasonable and wise administration of those laws which make possible the extension of tempered mercy. Quite naturally those boards and commissions to which has been delegated the

authority to grant paroles and pardons, created under authority of the laws of many of the states, are the first to come under adverse criticism. The impression persists that such boards, created and perpetuated by those who are the soldiers of fortune in state politics, offer no satisfying assurance that their acts are unprejudiced, or that their deliberations and conclusions are prompted by unselfish or even unquestionable motives. In some of the states, strangely enough, the decisions of these boards are not even reviewable by the Governor or by any other official who must answer directly to the people for his acts.

But those who seem inclined to condemn the prevailing system most unreservedly insist that it is unwise, if not actually unsafe, to invest the pardoning power in any official whose tenure is at the whim of the people and who, it may be, is always inclined to bid for public favor or for the support of powerful and influential factions or cliques. They make the not unreasonable demand that the power be delegated to a special commission the personnel of which shall be selected from judges of courts of record within the jurisdiction. The plausible claim is advanced that such persons, by training and experience, would be better qualified than laymen-politicians to weigh the testimony offered in behalf of those for whom remissions of penalties are asked. Much more than mere sentiment is to be considered. The welfare of the community as a whole, as well as the rights of those who have suffered by the misdeeds of the offenders, are factors which reasonably should enter into the conclusions reached.

In the preface to its twenty-first volume, the American Art Annual publishes a record of achievements in the home field of art for the year just past that is notable indeed. It tells of the many phases of a growing interest in the fine arts throughout the United States, from Boston to Los Angeles, from Chicago to Baton Rouge; and issues a list of endowments, appropriations, inaugurations, additions, projects, and gifts, that is little short of amazing to one unfamiliar with the facts.

That a rising interest in art should manifest itself in the New World, at this time when the world's wealth is centered there, is of course inevitable. A time of general freedom from excessive toil invariably precedes a growth in aesthetic appreciation. It is gratifying to know of the fine new American Wing which the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has recently opened and of its wonderful gifts and accessions; and it is equally delightful to think on the great gift to the City of Boston of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, of the new wings added to the University Museum of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Museum of Art, of the McKinlock Memorial Court added to the Chicago Art Institute, the Frick Art Reference Library in New York, and of the munificent gift of the Morgan Library and its \$8,500,000 maintenance fund to the same city.

But it is even more satisfying to learn of the important developments in those centers where art is a more recent experience, as for instance the dedication of the Houston Art Museum last spring, the gift of nearly \$1,000,000 to the Toledo Museum of Art which will permit of a double capacity, the building by the Friday Morning Club in Los Angeles of an art gallery and theater and the donation of the Pearson residence as an endowed art center, the recent provision in Baltimore for a \$1,000,000 art museum, the appropriation of an annual sum for the purchase of American art by the city of Norfolk, Va., and the handsome money gifts to the Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis, the Cleveland Museum, and the Hillier Art Gallery at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

The report further emphasizes the many public buildings of note that have been erected in the year 1924, the many sculptural additions to public art in all sections of the country, the increasing vogue of the traveling art shows, the spreading custom of free concerts at the big museums, the \$1,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller Jr. to France for the reconstruction of Rheims Cathedral, and the restoration of Versailles and Fontainebleau, the nearly sufficient funds for the new Harvard College art museum, and the host of other lesser items which have gone on record as part of this banner year. America is obviously beginning to visualize an art for itself. With museums, galleries, and artistic fraternities of one sort and another webbing the country with their enduring contacts, a roselate future is assured to the fine arts in America.

Editorial Notes

In recalling, in a sermon at Southwark Cathedral recently, the plea which the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral made in London on the occasion of the Wren bicentenary two years ago, "Let us make St. Paul's safe for a thousand years," the Rev. A. G. Harris, chaplain of Guy's Hospital, evidently had it in mind to call attention in a manner beyond peradventure to a crying need of today in Britain. It has been said that one of the greatest glories which England possesses is St. Paul's Cathedral, and certainly London can hardly be thought of without this magnificent edifice. But at the present time, owing to the condition of the piers, St. Paul's has been officially classed and reported as a "dangerous structure." The time for speculation and theorizing in this connection has passed. The moment for action has come!

It were well if every man, woman, and child in the United States would read and appreciate the significance of what Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania said in Atlantic City, N. J., the other day regarding Abraham Lincoln and liquor. "Were Lincoln alive today," declared the Governor, "he would be heartily in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, and would lend his energies without fail to see that it was enforced." Continuing, he said:

He was an enemy of drink. Beyond that he was a supporter of the theory of self-government, the basic tenet of which is obedience by all people to the law made by the people

An Able Seaman Down to Ecuador

The waters of the Pacific along the coast of Ecuador seem a profound blue than those of any other ocean; deeper, too, and calmer. The division of land and ocean disappears in a mere expanse of the stateliest of the sea, and the reflected image of the overwhelming Cordilleras of the Andes. To the Able Seaman it was like steaming along the wall of the world which rose straight out of the edge of the final ocean.

There is a similar synthesis in color, for vague mists shroud the lowland plateaus, making the juncture of sea and mountain a collocation of shade. Above them the dazzling summits in the perpetual snowline pierce the glittering void like immense architecture supporting the blue vault of the tropic heavens. This was the content that the Able Seaman dreamed he should see one day; here above his slowly moving vessel, and its image in the brilliance of the Pacific, was the peak in Darien!

The pilot took the ship past the Island of Amortajada. Into the swift current of the Guayas. On the western shore of the great tidal river, countless tall coco-palms stand like a regimental effect of nature, and the rich tropical flora is broken here and there by a cane dwelling raised upon a trellised platform that repeats itself with incredible distinctness in the tide of the Guayas. But not the end to notice the Guayaquil extent beside the river for almost five miles, traversed by sectional streets to the river in which from the long water front may be seen barges, lighters and rafts away in the current; laden with tropical commerce, with cacao, lemons, bananas and mangoes. Soon as the ship was at anchor, Indians came to unload and load the vessel, and mestizo women to sell woven shawls and straw hats.

Farther to the east the Able Seamen discerned the heights of Cotopaxi and Chimborazo, the columns of the great snow-capped peaks, the white and the scurrying Indians left, and one no longer heard the bantering cries of the women who sold the strange stuffs.

The first shore boat set off from the vessel with the native crew pulling strenuously in rhythm against the long line of pelicans came up from the sea, their linear perfection broken at times only by the wide rising crests of the water. The birds were seeking their pests from the nightfall over the ocean; their direction went between the shore boat and the vessel, but they neither heeded nor seemed to notice the presence of the American sailors, some instinct teaching them to expect the invader by this time. Thus they sped without any apparent motion over the dark green swamps, and vanished with flame-tipped wings into the indistinguishable environment of the estuary.

Blue and white lights came out along the water front; around the gangway arc-light dragonflies, some with transparent wings and others as large as small birds, sea-nighthawks and river bats, began a mysterious night game.

The Able Seaman was waiting to be relieved as night watchman. He heard unfamiliar sounds from across the palms and dense vegetation, the weird hoot of the tropical owl, and the pitched cry of wild duck. Finally, like a universal crystallization, the heaven's impenetrable distance burst into glowing stars, and when he was at last relieved and went below, Cotopaxi and Chimborazo were all he could remember from the silent violence of the world of Ecuador, lit with fire and guarded by mountains sheathed with perpetual ice.

When the Able Seaman reached the town on the next day he was surprised to see the spacious streets and the beauty of the Spanish residences. There were little grail balconies everywhere, each house had at least one; sometimes the doorways, which were often large enough to admit a mounted horseman, had grill gates, and through these gates one often saw flower-filled patios beyond; and in many, little fountains sparkled in the sunlight, shadowed by huge ferns and swept by the jeweled wings of humming birds.

The Able Seaman was thankful when a young gentleman of the country, who was about his own age but much more polished and courteous, and who told him his name was Gian, offered to help his awkward embarrassment if a café and order the things the Able Seaman desired. Afterward they sat down at one of the tables and Gian started a conversation about his country.

"Have you seen Quito? Have you been any distance up Cotopaxi? No? Well, if you really wish to go to Quito we will take the ferry across the river to Duran, and from there the train. Won't you let me show you about? I have a friend quartered in the military school, and he has been expecting me for several days."

The Able Seaman was happy for the opportunity. They crossed at the widest distance of the river on the

ferry against a current moving at eight knots. Duran seemed like a market with its clattering, screaming carts and bananas and other produce, and many Indian children who played and darted rapidly between the travelers up to the capital. Gradually they came beneath the towering immensity of Cotopaxi. The train wound miraculously up the zigzag path of the "Devil's Nose" over ravines filled with scarlet manioc flowers and fuchsias, where birds with scarlet and gold-spangled plumelike feathers, rustling like sequins and black velvet, flew across the narrow space to alight with swaying wings upon the trees.

Like a spectator the train ran through a corridor of rock to a plateau that descended to a plain capped in the very bosom of the mountain. Here the white city of Quito gleaming with red tiles, with towers, and haciendas, thrown into relief by dark green palms, filled the hollow of the Cordilleras like an inverted mosaic dome gleaming with golden light.

Ladies, beautifully gowned, and with gloved hands holding tinted parasols, passed in victorias, and smart lieutenants clicked the heels of their patent boots and saluted. From the garden in the Plaza outside the archbishop's palace a military band played an irresistible waltz, the conductor was the deus ex machina of the whirl of life and color, and his black baton governed the stately promenade of soldiers, monks, ladies and full vested nuns, and the vivid mestizos in their rustling dresses.

Many shops sold perfume, some had cut-glass bottles from Austria. People sauntered past their windows to gather at the tables of the restaurant shaded with striped awnings. As the waltz continued its nostalgic melody, the gestures, laughter, colored glass and gowns seemed part of a Strauss opera. In the late afternoon the Able Seaman went with Gian and his friend through the military school, where they saw antique daggers, swords and firearms, and the weapon of the great Sucre, who broke the Spanish regime. The three went into the quadrangle, and the cadet pointed out the snow-clad slopes above the city named Pichincha, where Antonio Jose de Sucre defeated the royalist troops.

"Gaze higher!" said Gian, "for above these peaks where you observe the mountain vicuna, thunders the mighty Amazon on its voyage of 3000 miles to the Atlantic. We are standing on the spot on which the Conquistadores, Pizarro and Orellana, stood when they commenced the last step of their journey to the Napo River, the Amazon's tributary, where they built the fabulous brigantine that carried half of their company down the Amazon back to Spain."

When the evening breeze crept down from Cotopaxi, Gian and the Able Seaman said good-bye to the cadet. They left before night on the train for Duran.

Once the Able Seaman had heard the sound of the muzzin of Santa Sophia fall upon the open Bosporus like a length of metal chain whose beads one after one fall upon a brazen drum. But this did not surpass the music of the San Francisco convent echoing in the darkened valley and chasms of Cotopaxi. He had never seen a city like Quito, which now rapidly faded from sight when the train crossed the snow-clad slopes above the city named Pichincha, where Antonio Jose de Sucre defeated the royalist troops.

Early on Monday morning the vessel left the harbor. Before sailing, the Able Seaman thanked Gian for his unfailing courtesy, and thanked him for showing him the city of Quito. Gian stood upon the fruit stand and waved farewell. As the vessel steamed away, the fishermen started on their rafts with the current to the oyster beds across the river. They were borne swiftly across, and in the morning mist their broad colored sails seemed like jets of flame propelled by the wind toward the dark shore on the opposite side.

Over the ship gulls screamed and circled wildly. Over Cotopaxi a vast sun rose, shattering the gray vistas with sunlight, and casting through the Cordilleras prismatic shadows that seemed like the closing of pathways and corridors to the continent beyond. Until the ship was far at sea the fierce ice of their summits remained unshadowed and terrific.

The Able Seaman took the wheel and fixed his gaze in front of the ship's head to the clear horizon. The mate asked him if he did not think Ecuador a remarkable country. The Able Seaman replied that it was tremendous, and that he would go back again. The mate smiled and went below, reflecting that it was an old wanderlust that had caught the boy; but the boy thought it was the stern sun-drenched sea, the free birds, the wind with the breath of the south, and strange people going in ships for all time to assail the impregnable Andean world in their search for El Dorado.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, Jan. 4
The well-known Russian explorer Kozlov has returned to Leningrad from a trip into the heart of Mongolia, where he revisited the buried desert city of Kara Khot, which he discovered on a previous expedition many years ago. Mr. Kozlov brought with him a large number of archaeological and ethnological specimens, including a book which was found in Kara Khot and which is written in an absolutely unknown language. A number of the members of the party who accompanied him are still in Mongolia, carrying out various forms of research.

The building up of a strong commercial fleet is recognized as a necessary part of Russia's economic development. At the present time the Russian Government owns 136 ships, with a total tonnage of 182,000. It is estimated that these vessels are able to transport about 170,000 tons of freight a year. However, the volume of Russia's export trade through the Baltic and Black seas and the Arctic Ocean is estimated at 7,000,000 tons a year. It is considered disadvantageous to have so much of Russia's foreign trade depend more or less on the good will of foreign shipping companies, and hence, while the Russian Government for financial reasons is unable to initiate any large building program in the navy, it is hoped to get credit for the construction of Russian ships in foreign yards.

Karl Radek has been taking on all comers in his rôle as a Communist gladiator. His polemic with Bertram Shaw was a feature of the Russian Communist papers. The New Year's issue of Izvestia contained, as a feature a letter from Mr. Leslie Urquhart, British capitalist and owner of valuable nationalized copper mines in Siberia and the Urals, and a reply from Radek. Mr. Urquhart cited Karl Marx as authority for his statements that a Socialist revolution must come first in more capitalistically developed countries than Russia, and added, again on the authority of Marx, that no state pursues a foreign policy in contradiction to its economic interests, and that the British Government, consequently, had no right to expect to guarantee a loan to the Soviet Union. Radek, after making a few humorous remarks about Mr. Urquhart's progress as a Marxist scholar, suggested that the proposed British loan to Russia would not have been contrary to the country's economic interests, and declared that Mr. Urquhart, as a beginner in Marxism, failed to realize that, side by side with the permeation of undeveloped eastern countries by western capital, a movement of revolt against this capitalist domination was growing.

The town of Tsaritsin, in southeastern Russia, has been renamed Stalingrad, in honor of the secretary of the Russian Communist Party. This very frequent practice of renaming towns and cities is likely to confuse students of Russian geography. To mention only a few of the changes, Petrograd is now Leningrad; Simbirsk, Lenin's birthplace, is Ulyanovsk; Bakumov is renamed Artemovsk; Ekaterinburg is Sverdlovsk, and Elizavetgrad has been rechristened Zinovievsk, after the president of the Third International.

A number of interesting facts and figures are to be found in a New Year's speech by Finance Commissar Sokolnikov, delivered at Leningrad. Before the war Russia, according to Sokolnikov, produced 576,000,000 pounds of cotton. In 1919 cotton production fell to 48,000,000 pounds. Last year this figure rose to 236,000,000 pounds; and next year a production of 396,000,000 pounds is anticipated. Despite this increase in the Russian cotton production, Sokolnikov declared that imports of American cotton next year would exceed pre-war figures in order to keep up with the growing requirements of the textile

industry. Last year Russia produced over 400,000 tons of sugar, as against almost 1.5,000,000 tons before the war. Next year it is hoped to raise its production to 664,000 tons. Sokolnikov declared that "the Soviet Government spends three-quarters as much on education as on military needs, whereas the Tsarist Government spent three times as much on the army and navy as on education."

Hidden church treasures to the value of 800,000 rubles have recently been discovered in the famous Lavra monastery at Kiev. These treasures include over 100 pounds of gold, 2600 pounds of silver, gold cups, crosses and diamonds. They were concealed at the time when the Soviet Government was requiring the handing in of church treasure for the benefit of the famine sufferers in 1921.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right of selection, and he is not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Catalonia's Struggle for Independence"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
The recent publication in this column of a communication answering a previous question which had been run under the above caption has moved me to beg of you the insertion of the following lines:
The Catalonians have never needed to proclaim their superiority to the Spaniards because observing foreigners who have traveled throughout the two countries have been able to appreciate the grade of difference between them.

A blunder was made in mentioning the Basques, for they share the same ideals as the Catalonians, and with them long to shake off the yoke of Spain.

The Catalonians are not at all puffed-up "tribe," nor do they boast of their virtues. They merely seek to justify the reason for wanting to purge their land of the vandals who at present terrorize it. On the other hand, the Castilians are famed for their verbosity and bluffing, and have inevitable prototypes in the Dictator Caoba de Rivera and King Alfonso, typical Spaniards of the "culo" and bluffing type.

Catalonian literature has passed its "upstart" state long ago and has more than one or two "lights." Rubiñol, Verdaguer, Català, Segarra, Alomar, Carner, besides Curriera, and many others, I cannot mention for lack of space, have contributed to the glorious renaissance of the Catalan language, and their works have been translated into a number of foreign tongues, including English and Spanish. A people with such a wealth of culture and energy cannot be convinced by such sentiments as "let them forget their individualistic tendencies and work for the good of all" when the Castilians want to be it "all" and want the Catalonians to do the "work."
Havana, Cuba.
B. S.

Motion Pictures and the World War

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Why an illustrated repetition of the horrors of the World War upon the screen?
The above question is being asked by many patrons of the "movies." If we are striving to wipe out the depressing effect of the late conflict from the minds of the whole civilized world, to bring healing and new courage to the suffering, are we not standing in our own way by permitting war pictures on the screen? It certainly seems time to stop rehearsing the tragedies of 1914-1918.
Centralia, Ill.
L. Z.